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NATO 'NUCLEAR ALTERNATIVES' TIED TO U.S. STAND

AU070925 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 6 Jun 82 p 3

[Article by "USSR expert on disarmament" Sergey Tarov: "Nuclear Alternatives in Europe," especially written for NARODNA ARMIYA]

[Text] The concept of the two directions -- changing the European balance of power through "additional armament" or through negotiations with the USSR -- continues to dominate the discussion on nuclear alternatives which preoccupies NATO circles. Whatever the arguments used by the proponents of the two positions, the essence of both is identical -- to achieve superiority in arms -- openly, through the false claim of Soviet superiority, or during the negotiations themselves. The unreality of both variants is clear to many persons in the West, but NATO still is not relinquishing its plans.

Is this why the United States, after persuading the other NATO members to adopt its position, rejects the moratorium on medium-range means?

The moratorium is not an alternative to the negotiations. Its application will not solve the problem of nuclear arms reduction. The agreement by both sides to stop the deployment of new and to freeze the already existing medium-range means would, however, indicate their readiness to reduce confrontation and facilitate the search for mutually acceptable agreement in favor of a nuclear-free Europe. Thus the moratorium is an accompanying and positive measure which will facilitate negotiations and block the arms race. The talk that the moratorium would mean some superiority on the part of the USSR is baseless. Such talk conceals a predetermined negative attitude toward the negotiations and veils the desire to create a complicated situation around them. Does not the fact that the USSR's announcement last fall of a unilateral moratorium on medium-range missiles is either ignored or rudely distorted testify to this? The USSR has already not only frozen and stopped all replacements of old missiles with new ones, but also during the current year it again has the intention to unilaterally reduce part of its medium-range arms. The West does not wish to follow this good example.

The second argument of the opponents of the moratorium is the claim that the USSR is moving its missiles and deploying them behind the Urals; that is, at a distance from which they can reach Europe. The inventors of this fabricated argument conceal the clear Soviet position in this respect. The Soviet proposal clearly states that the basic way to reduce the medium-range arms would be through their destruction, and if some of them are moved, it would be done according to coordinated positions.

The striving of certain circles in the West to reject the idea of moratorium conceals a clear goal -- to remove an important obstacle for implementing that part of NATO's double decision which envisages the deployment of new U.S. missiles in the West European states. They reject the moratorium and insist on the "zero option" -- a formula which has one goal -- to violate the balance of power and achieve superiority. Is it not the case that under the "zero option" the USSR would have to dismantle its medium-range weapons, while the United States maintains its powerful forward-based nuclear means in Europe, in addition to which the nuclear arms of France and England, which figure in the Western side's balance of power, would remain out of the agreement.

One could counter these arguments by saying that even in the United States there are proposals for a moratorium. In fact there is a strong antiwar movement developing not only in Europe but in the United States. For that reason it is worthwhile to review the proposal made by Senators Jackson and Warner. In it the freeze on nuclear missiles is connected first of all with reaching the so-called "balance of power."

This slyness applies to Washington's own "zero option" which has nothing to do with the principle of equality and equal security. One thing is clear: The United States is still not ready to take responsible steps to limit nuclear arms.

Recently the proponents of the NATO dual decision in the FRG activated their efforts and joined the discussion on the nuclear alternatives. Recently in Hamburg FRG Minister of Foreign Affairs Genscher appealed to the USSR to seriously consider the proposal on mutually relinquishing medium-range missiles -- in other words to agree to the hopeless "zero option." This position not only contains nothing new, it is devoid of any realism. Also remote from reality is the concept that the USSR will negotiate under the threat of the deployment of new U.S. missiles, while the United States does not abandon the negotiations if there is still hope to implement its plans to deploy the missiles. This concept is simply utopian because it is impossible to reconcile the mutually exclusive attitudes toward the negotiations. To defend this position means one does not believe in the Geneva talks and does not wish them to produce positive results.

Thus, the nuclear concepts in NATO's idea come down to one point -- to protect the chance of further saturating Western Europe with nuclear weapons with the aim of preparing a new war.

FALIN DISCUSSES DISARMAMENT, PROPOSED SUMMIT

LD091516 Hamburg DPA in German 1252 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] Hamburg, 9 Jun (DPA) -- In the view of the former Soviet ambassador to the Federal Republic, Valentin Falin, the U.S. Government must back up its will to reach agreement with deeds. In the "Heute-Journal" program of ZDF television, Falin, now deputy chief of the International Information Department of the CPSU Central Committee, stated that the Soviet Government sees only "a change in words" in Washington at the moment.

There are very important manifestations that the Soviet side regards as contrary to a will for peace, said Falin. For example, according to the new U.S. military doctrine the Americans and their allies were supposed to wage an economic and technological war against the Soviet Union in times of peace. "How can peace be built up," asked the Soviet diplomat, "by waging economic and technological war?"

As for the planned discussion between Soviet state and party leader Leonid Brezhnev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan, Falin said: "We are in favor of a meeting because it is very important not only for bilateral relations with the United States but for the whole international situation." To be businesslike and constructive, however, the meeting must be well prepared. That is why the Soviets named October as the date.

In response to the question of why the youth of Eastern Europe are not allowed to pledge support for the peace movement, Falin said: "What we favor is that our swords not be the only ones turned into plowshares, but that all armaments in the world be dismantled, reduced." The Soviet Union insists that this be done "on the basis of equality and equal security."

The text of the interview was prereleased to DPA.

FALIN CRITICIZES U.S. ATTITUDE AT INF PARLEY

DW091143 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 9 Jun 82 p 2

[Geneva correspondent Pierre Simonitsch report on undated interview with Valentin Falin, foreign policy spokesman of the CPSU Central Committee]

[Text] The American-Soviet INF [Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces] negotiations resumed in Geneva on 20 May after a 2-month pause for deliberation, but Falin sees no readiness on the part of the United States to compromise.

"The Americans do not want to discuss anything but the so-called zero solution, and basically they have not introduced any new ideas at the negotiations which add in any way to the 18 November public speech by President Reagan."

Reagan's zero solution proposes the renunciation of the "counterarmament" planned by NATO if the Soviet Union were to scrap all its medium-range missiles. The Soviets, however, consider the replacement of their old missiles by the highly effective SS-20 system as a response to the modernization by America, Britain and France of their nuclear weapons. Moscow suggests the removal of all medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe (including aircraft) or the establishment of a ceiling of 300 weapon carriers on both sides.

In commenting on the contention that a limitation of 300 carriers on each side would mean the removal of all U.S. medium-range nuclear weapons from Europe because the French and the British alone have that many, Falin says: "The United States could seek and make an arrangement with the British according to which the current U.S. Armed Forces would remain and additional nuclear weapons would be unnecessary. The British, as well as the French, are currently modernizing their missile systems so that they will have 1,300 nuclear warheads by the end of the decade. That is not a pleasant situation for the Eastern countries. We do not demand that the British and the French reduce their nuclear weapons now because they represent a special problem. This must be discussed with the French and the British. However, we cannot close our eyes to these warheads and pretend they do not exist."

The assurances by Soviet party-state chief Leonid Brezhnev that if agreement is reached at the INF negotiations, the extra SS-20 missiles would be transferred to behind the Urals from where they could no longer reach West European territory, is explained by Falin as follows: If agreement were achieved in Geneva on the reduction of medium-range nuclear weapons, the Soviet Union would be prepared to either destroy its extra missiles or withdraw them behind the Urals to an agreed line. Concerning the figure of 975 weapons carriers introduced by Moscow at the netotiations, only those SS-20 missiles are included which can reach Western Europe (according to Soviet statements there are 243 of them). Falin admits that an additional number of SS-20 missiles is aimed toward the East. Moscow is prepared to discuss these missiles with Japan which feels threatened by the nuclear weapons in the eastern part of the Soviet Union.

The leading member of the CPSU Central Committee plainly states that "security problems in the East" are responsible for the deployment of SS-20 missiles on the other side of the Urals: "Some 3.5 million Chinese soldiers stand on the border with the Soviet Union. In 1964 the Chinese began to talk of the Soviet threat. At that time only three Soviet divisions stood along the 6,000-km border and the fortifications from World War II had been removed. This demonstrates how legends are created and dangers produced from the hat, if one wants to. The same applies to Europe"

Despite the fact that INF has not produced any success so far, Falin is not overly pessimistic with regard to the chances of START negotiations which are to begin on 29 June between the Americans and the Soviets: "We assume that both sides have no other choice but to discuss this seriously. The problem is that American policy has changed. U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger speaks of a revolution of American policy. However, why should we go along with this revolution? Why should we declare something wrong today which yesterday was right for us as well as for the Americans? Why should we consider the opinion of the current Washington Government as final, and not the opinion of McNamara, Vance or others?"

In Falin's opinion, the arms race has become a method of warfare: "You can wage war by different methods -- with economic or technical methods and with attempts to always build new arms, assuming that the other side will not be able to catch up, or that it will become increasingly weaker in trying to catch up."

With regard to START it is "most important for the Soviet Union that negotiations be conducted on the principles of equality and mutual security." "We see no other possibility to solve the problem," Falin says. "It must be established that no side will strive for superiority because otherwise this would not mean an end to the arms race but a continuation and acceleration." The substance of the coming negotiations will depend on what elements of the SALT II treaty, which has not been ratified by the U.S. Senate, are introduced in START. Falin recalls in this connection the not implemented but agreed removal of 254 Soviet missiles, among them the "suborbital" missiles which can hit the adversary from behind after having circled the earth.

ACTIVITIES OF MBFR DELEGATES IN VIENNA NOTED

Address by Polish Envoy

PM041101 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 May 82 p 5

[Dispatch from own correspondent B. Orekhov: "At the Vienna Talks"]

[Text] Vienna, 28 May -- Vienna's Hofburg Palace is the venue for the current 27th round of the talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe, which are being attended by representatives of many European countries and also of the United States and Canada.

Yesterday's plenary session was addressed by Polish delegation head Ambassdor S. Przygodzki. He noted the pressing need to achieve a practical accord on lowering the current high concentration of forces and armaments in Central Europe. The draft first agreement submitted in February this year by the Polish delegation on behalf of the GDR, Poland, the USSR and the CSSR accords with that aim, the ambassador said. In the interests of bringing the sides closer together, the socialist countries took into consideration in their draft the Western participants' viewpoint on such key aspects of the first agreement as a collective freeze on force strengths between the reduction stages, the criteria for commimtments on force reductions as the second stage and the machinery for maintaining the equal collective levels of the numerical strength of the sides' armed forces after the reductions are completed.

The Polish representatives noted that the NATO countries do not want to start work on the next text of an agreement, and are claiming that "a number of questions are unresolved," but, at the same time, are doing nothing to seek agreement on these questions.

Western Bias; Press Conference

LD042012 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] A routine plenary session of the talks on mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe has been held in Vienna. Our correspondent Igor Charikov reports:

The meeting was addressed on behalf of the Western countries by Willem de Vos, representative of the Netherlands. The text of his speech was distributed subsequently at a press conference here. The speech by Ambassador de Vos shows that the West is still avoiding a businesslike discussion of the draft agreement submitted by the socialist countries on 14 Feburary. There was no reaction to this important document, no evaluation or even mention of it, in this speech by the Western representative.

Every speech made by a Western delegation is like a monologue, a one-sided exposition lacking any consideration for the viewpoint of the partners or readiness to compromise and to seek mutually acceptable solutions, especially on the principal issues. This approach is leading the talks into an even deeper impasse. The socialist countries are indicating a reliable way out of this impasse. They are proposing that their draft should be used as a basis for joint work on the text of an agreement.

During a press conference held after the meeting a Soviet representative told journalists that the socialist countries expressed readiness, for the sake of progress, to try out the idea of a written comparison of the sides' positions which is contained in the procedural proposals made by the West. The socialist countries hold that this should help to find mutually acceptable solutions of outstanding issues.

RALLIES MARK 'WEEK OF MASS ACTION FOR PEACE'

IZVESTIYA Report

PM281329 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 May 82 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report: "No to the Nuclear Menace!"]

[Text] There is now no more important or noble task than to preserve and consolidate peace. This was stated at a rally held in Moscow 24 May as part of the Week of Mass Action for Peace and Against the Nuclear Threat which has just begun in the Soviet Union. Gathered at the Vympel sewn goods production association, the participants noted that the deterioration in the world situation makes it imperative that the millions-strong masses of people of good will resolutely and cohesively oppose the warmongers' policy.

We all witnessed, said Academician V.V. Kovanov, member of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences and deputy chairman of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace, how in his speech at the 19th Komsomol Congress L.I. Brezhnev once again clearly and convincingly demonstrated to the entire world Soviet people's ardent desire for peace.

T.V. Uspenskaya, a sewing machine operator delegate to the 19th Komsomol Congress, took the platform. With great emotion, she said, I listened to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's congress speech, a speech imbued with a deep concern for peace. Young men and women in the land of the Soviets will always be in the front rank of those striving for peace on earth, a curb on the arms race and disarmament. We say "no" to war.

A. Ya. Mitkina, secretary of the association party committee, and L.Y. Trofimov, veteran of the Great Patriotic War, spoke about how Muscovites, in common with all Soviet people, are determined to implement the peace program for the eighties adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress and the USSR's constructive new peace initiatives.

The rally participants adopted a message to the coming second UN General Assembly special session on disarmament. Soviet people, it reads, who lost 20 million lives in World War II, cannot allow another world conflagration. We urge and demand that decisive steps be taken to curb the arms race and protect mankind from the nuclear menace.

These sentiments were echoed at the rally by representatives of the thousands-strong workforce of the Mytischi machine building plant near Moscow. In a message to the coming UN General Assembly special session they angrily condemned the militarist policy of the United States and NATO aimed in particular at securing the deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in West European countries.

Mass antiwar rallies were also held at a number of enterprises in Kiev, Baku, Riga and other cities in the country. Their participants unanimously declared Soviet people's readiness to do everything incumbent on them to safeguard peace and the future happiness of the people of the world. Messages on the coming UN General Assembly special session were adopted.

Further IZVESTIYA Report

LD032342 Moscow TASS in English 2235 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow, 3 Jun, TASS -- The massive world-wide anti-war action of the peace-loving public in the run-up to the U.N. General Assembly's second special session on disarmament "demonstrates the growing resolve of the peoples to prevent sliding towards a nuclear catastrophe, to reduce the strain of military confrontation and to frustrate the aggressive and adventurist schemes of militaristic and reactionary forces."

The point is stressed by IZVESTIYA tonight, which says that the Soviet Union is in the vanguard of the peace movement. "The Soviet people unanimously reject the part of the confrontation and wholeheartedly approve of the new peace proposals advanced by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev at the 17th Congress of Trade Unions and the 19th Congress of the Young Communist League, aimed at strengthening the foundations of peace. This has been reflected by rallies and meetings held as part of a week of mass action for peace and against the nuclear threat."

The newspaper says that 48 million Soviet people have taken part in them.

IZVESTIYA points out that the appeals of work collectives and individual citizens addressed to the special session voice their strong desire for this authoritative forum to make a weighty contribution to the curbing of the arms race, to work out a comprehensive disarmament programme.

Millions of Soviet working people have also urged, through their public organizations -- the Central Council of Trade Unions and Centrosoyuz -- to make a decision aimed at eliminating the threat of a nuclear catastrophe, and at creating the foundations for reaching fair agreements on nuclear arms reduction.

"The Soviet people are not alone in their desire to safeguard the coming generations against the horrors of war," the article stresses.

The newspaper concludes by saying that the peace action "reflects the hopes of all peoples on the globe for a peaceful future and therefore forms a real force which cannot be disregarded."

U.S. POLICY EVIDENT IN BARRING 'PEACE CHAMPIONS'

LD091444 Moscow TASS in English 1330 GMT 9 Jun 82

["According to McCarthyist Recipes" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 9 Jun, TASS -- TASS political news analysis Yuriy Kornilov writes:

One of the important peculiarities of the U.N. General Assembly's second special session which opened in New York on June 7 is that it is being held in the conditions of unprecedentedly high activity of the public forces coming out for peace and disarmament. On the day of the opening of the session a world peace march of many thousands of people ended outside the U.N. headquarters building. Preparation is now under way in New York for a vigorous demonstration of the supporters of the anti-nuclear movement. Appeals and petitions with demands that the nuclear frenzy be stopped come in to the session in an endless stream.

However, by no means all who would like to participate in demonstrations in New York in defence of peace will be able to make it. As was reported on the eve of the opening of the session, the U.S. authorities, in an attempt to frustrate peace workers' action timed for the present world forum, denied visas to almost five hundred peace champions, among whom are Costa Gomez, former president of Portugal, Nino Pasti, an Italian general and a public figure, James Lamond, member of British Parliament, and many others.

It is not difficult to understand the causes of such unprecedented discriminatory actions of the U.S. authorities. The abovementioned peace champions intended to arrive in Washington to raise their voice against militarism. It is precisely militarism that has been and remains the pivot of U.S. policy. The peace champions sought to relate how a mass movement in Europe against an increase in nuclear confrontation in the continent grows in strength and scope. It is precisely the USA and NATO that seek to deploy almost 600 new U.S. missiles on West European soil. The peace champions intended to relate mounting protests everywhere against dangerous plans and actions in the Middle East. It is precisely Washington's policy that serves as the main source of war danger in that area, just as in other parts of the world. This is why all those peace champions were reckoned in Washington among almost "subversive elements".

Denying visas to peace champions, the U.S. authorities acted under the provisions of the "unwelcome elements" act adopted in the days of McCarthyism. But even McCarthy himself did not dream of what is happening now: The late senator is known to have been the initiator of "witchhunt" in America. And so his supervigilant successors started hunting "unwelcome elements" worldwide. Included in the lists of "unwelcome persons", who are barred from entering "free" and "democratic" America, are, as we see, not some reactionary Latin American dictators flung out of their countries by their own peoples, not bandits or terrorists hiding on American soil from deserved retribution. All these gentlemen and the ilk, as is known, live a carefree life in the USA. Reckoned among the "unwelcome" are prominent political and public figures who struggle for peace, against militarism, and who demand the removal of war danger. Is not this a vivid illustration of what the real worth of the vaunted American "democracy" is? Is not this a proof of how official Washington, which pursues a policy of anti-detente, approaches the problems of curbing the arms race?

COMPARISON ON CRITICISM OF BUSH SPEECH IN BOSTON

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 28 May publishes on page 5, under the heading "A Collection of Fabrications" a TASS Washington dispatch criticizing the speech by Vice President George Bush "at a Boston college." Comparison with the Moscow TASS English item published in the 28 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page AA 1, reveals the following variations:

Paragraph two, line three reads in PRAVDA: ...the boss in the White House.... (substituting "boss" for "man")

Paragraph three, line two reads in PRAVDA: ...interests in pursuing the arms race. (omitting "both" and "and hegemonist policy")

Same paragraph, PRAVDA adds after the last sentence: ...position of strength." He also asserted that the main target for Soviet missiles is the United States and its allies.

WORK OF 36th CEMA SESSION CONTINUES IN BUDAPEST

LD092058 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] Here is a report from Budapest where the 36th CEMA session is taking place. During the discussion of the tasks of further intensification of cooperation, the heads of government are noting that the past year was marked by an increase in the qualitative level of economic and scientific-technical potential of the CEMA countries. Having mainly fulfilled the tasks of the first year of the 5-year plan, the fraternal states consolidated the material base for ensuring the further development of the socialist economy. Most of the growth in the output of industrial production was achieved through higher labor productivity. In spite of unfavorable weather conditions in the majority of countries, on the whole the output of agricultural produce was sustained at the level of the previous year.

At the meeting it is noted that the development of the economy and the cooperation of the CEMA countries have confirmed the scientific basis and correctness of the political and economic course and the evaluations of the prospects for international relations which were made at the congresses of communist and workers parties held in the fraternal states.

The heads of delegations held a meeting at the session today. Comrade Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and the leaders of the other delegations from the CEMA countries and Yugoslavia took part in it. The editorial commission has begun its work. It will study drafts for the session's documents.

Tikhonov Meets Jaruzelski, Stoph

LD091536 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Excerpts] A meeting has taken place in Budapest between Comrade Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who is heading the Soviet delegation at the 36th CEMA session, and Comrade Jaruzelski, head of the Polish delegation, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the republic's Council of Ministers.

A meeting also took place between Comrade Tikhonov and Comrade Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers. In a friendly conversation the heads of government devoted major attention to deepening and extending cooperation on a bilateral and multilateral basis in key areas of their economies.

Tikhonov-Kadar Talks

LD092102 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 9 Jun 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Today in Budapest Comrade Tikhonov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, met with Comrade Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee. The two discussed the development and deepening of relations between our parties and countries, the implementation of the agreements reached during meetings between Comrades Brezhnev and Kadar. Both sides confirmed that the USSR and Hungary vigorously condemn the course of imperialist states aimed at intensifying the arms race, blackmailing and discriminating against socialist countries and that they will consistently struggle to preserve peace and security of the peoples.

U.S. PUSHING EXTENSION OF NATO RESPONSIBILITY

LD091414 Moscow TASS in English 1325 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow, 9 Jun, TASS -- TASS political news analyst Vladimir Serov writes: The NATO council's session at the level of heads of state and government of the bloc's member-countries, opening in Bonn on June 10, will discuss the fundamentals of "NATO's new military strategy", above all the use of the bloc's armed forces "beyond the sphere of its influence", Klaus Boelling, official spokesman for the West German Government, has told a press conference in Bonn.

His statement served further proof that Washington has not given up attempts at drawing its NATO allies in the dangerous imperialists [as received] adventures it is planning to carry out beyond the North Atlantic alliance's traditional "zone of responsibility", under the pretext of "Atlantic solidarity". For it is an open secret that the so-called "NATO's new military strategy" was conceived in the Pentagon's offices and has for a number of years now been stubbornly advocated by its representatives at the conference of the bloc's leading agencies. The joint actions of the Atlantic partners in different parts of the world are an important integral part of this "new strategy". The U.S. Rapid Deployment Force was designed to become the strike contingent of NATO's "fire brigade".

Washington's main aim is to expand and assert, under the cover of "common interests" and with the help of its allies, its military presence everywhere in the world and thus ensure first of all its strategic and economic interests and gain world ascendancy. U.S. administration officials, incidentally, make no bones about admitting this themselves. Moreover, this strategy is already being translated into reality both in the South Atlantic, where the Pentagon hopes, together with Britain, to establish its military presence in the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands, and the Middle East, where U.S. units have already moved to stay in the Sinai under the cover of the "multinational force".

In realising its goals, the Pentagon is acting pretty impudently. A Pentagon-drafted document declares in plain terms that U.S. strategy in South East Asia makes it binding on the U.S. forces to be ready in the case of necessity "on their own initiative" to occupy positions in that region without waiting for the invitation of a friendly government.

This could not have been put more clearly: The policeman, settling down at somebody else's home, does not even think of asking the hosts' permission for doing whatever he sees fit. Many people in the West are aware of the danger of this behavior pattern. The London-based SUNDAY TELEGRAPH pointed out, for example, that it is precisely the United States, with its plans of drawing its NATO allies into ventures beyond the sphere of the bloc's reference, will pose a greater threat to the vital interests of the West than the Soviet Union. This hardly needs any further comment.

U.S. COURSE UNDERMINES 'HELSINKI PROCESS'

LD072144 Moscow TASS in English 1718 GMT 7 Jun 82

["Who Opposes Detente in Europe?" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 7 Jun, TASS -- The U.S. ruling circles have taken course for undermining the all-Europe process, which was started at Helsinki, absolutely disregarding the vital interests of European security and cooperation, points out the June issue of the INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS [MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN] journal.

This policy originated not today, the USA has been pursuing it since the closing of the Helsinki conference, the article points out

Less than a year passed after the signing of the Final Act, when chauvinistic and militaristic forces envigorated their activities and started a campaign against the policy of detente.

The U.S. administration signed with one of its hands the Helsinki accords, and with the other -- the decision on an accelerated build-up of the number of multiple warhead ballistic missiles, the production of cruise missiles, the neutron and chemical weapons. Soon after the closing of the Belgrade meeting, in whose course American representatives talked much of their adherence to the provisions of the Final Act, and less than a year before the opening of the meeting in Madrid a decision was taken by NATO on the initiative of the United States on the deployment in a number of West European countries of new American medium-range nuclear missiles. As far as the USSR is concerned it attaches much significance to preserving and developing the all-European process, successful completion of the Madrid meeting, the journal points out. It is necessary that all the participants in the meeting should attend to truly business and constructive work without putting forward any preliminary conditions, as is done by some high-ranking representatives of the countries, whose delegations spared no efforts at the recent stage of talks to hamper successful work. The air of such statements is clear, it is to call in question even before the opening of the next stage of the meeting the possibility of achieving positive results.

"Madrid may become a new important landmark on the way towards strengthening European security, developing cooperation between all the participating states, strengthening international detente," the journal stresses. "But with this aim it is necessary that Washington and those who are following into its footsteps should return at last to a more serious and responsible manner of conducting international affairs and talks. Vigorous actions are necessary to preserve peace and security of peoples."

WEST TRIES TO RETAIN 'RELICS OF EMPIRES'

PM081141 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Jun 82 Morning Edition p 5

[V. Matveyev article: "Relics of Empires"]

[Text] After the British assault detachments landed on the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands, the London newspaper THE SUNDAY MIRROR devoted its entire front page to a photograph of an assault force soldier drinking tea with a woman inhabitant of a local settlement. The photograph was captioned: "That's why we're there."

The newspaper's readers were asked to believe that London had sent an armada of warships, submarines and aircraft to the shores of the remote islands to "drink tea." We might smile were it not for the bloodshed continuing in that part of the Atlantic.

Let us leave the SUNDAY MIRROR's assertions to the conscience of its editorial office. Top British authorities give a somewhat different story for the military operations. They point to the "sovereign rights" and "vital interests of the Falkland Islands' inhabitants" which the British troops are allegedly called on to defend by force of arms.

The U.S. magazine NEWSWEEK cannot be rated one of the press organs opposed to the British Conservatives, which makes the article it published on 3 May all the more remarkable. Its headline proclaimed: "An Obscure Relic of Empire." It discusses the British Empire, which included the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands. There is no empire now, but the relic remains. And it is "owned" not by the islands' inhabitants but by a handful of shareholders in the British Falkland Islands Company, chartered by Queen Victoria back in 1851. Its office is in London. It owns 46 percent of the entire territory of these islands. If you consider that there are settlements on only a few of the several hundred islands in archipelago, it is clear that their inhabitants are under the British company's authority. And here are the results of its rule: The islands' population has dwindled from 2,392 in 1931 to 1,800 today.

NEWSWEEK writes: "The company is a harsh overlord. Those unable to work must surrender company houses and fend for themselves. Many drag out a miserable existence...."

"Such Dickensian practices helped the company to assemble an investment portfolio worth $1 million by 1972." It is not surprising, the magazine attests, that the company's directors are nervously watching the movement of the British armada in the South Atlantic.

It transpires in practice that the British troops sent to the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands are shedding blood to preserve the privileges of a colonial business dating back to the middle of the last century!

And here is how a double-eyed reactionary newspaper like the DAILY TELEGRAPH in London consoles itself. In its 2 May issue it wrote: "India, Africa and the dominions may leave us, but we still have possessions like the Turks and Caicos Islands, the islands of Saint Helena, Gibraltar, Hong Kong and (soon) the Falklands."

The gentlemen from THE DAILY TELEGRAPH are obviously too modest. In the Atlantic alone Britain has colonial possessions like Bermuda (since 1684), the Cayman Islands (since 1670), Montserrat, Saint Christopher, Nevis (since 1625) and Ascension Island.

There are no empires but there are relics scattered across the expanses of the oceans. Every former colonial power has retained some island strongholds and outposts. Why? Here is one example. In 1964, when the national liberation struggle was blazing in the former Belgian Congo, London put Ascension Island in the Atlantic at Washington's disposal to ship arms to the Congo for the colonial powers' stooge Tschombe. U.S. aircraft based on the island made regular flights to Congolese territory.

One good turn deserves another. Now that the U.S. military has settled on Ascension Island at the base it created there, Washington in turn is rushing to meet London halfway, by assisting the British forces' operations in the South Atlantic. According to press reports there is frenzied activity at the military base on Ascension Island. U.S. aircraft are arriving there with large cargoes of equipment and ammunition. Sophisticated military equipment is being loaded onto the British assault ships.

But the Atlantic is not only the only ocean where the former colonial powers have retained island outposts. In 1966 London "rented" to the United States the islands of Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean. Not for tourist purposes. In the years since then Diego Garcia has become a key U.S. Strategic Air Force base. It is reported that nuclear weapons are deployed there. Ascension Island is like a gun trained on West Africa by the neocolonialists. Diego Garcia is trained simultaneously on the states of the Persian Gulf, Near and Middle East and southwest Asia.

When neoimperialist appetities have to be taken care of, the most hypocritical phrases about "the interests of the local inhabitants" are jettisoned. That is how the gentlemen from London behaved with the indigenous inhabitants of Diego Garcia. To make room for B-52 bombers on this island, the British authorities forcibly evicted the people, having exacted about 10 million pounds sterling for the operation in advance from Washington. The money was put into the British coffers with an easy conscience, and representatives of the exiles from the islands pestered official institutions in London in vain in search of justice.

Incidentally, Diego Garcia Island itself was originally wrested by Britain from Mauritius and is kept as a colonial possession despite OAU demands.

Several other islands in the Indian Ocean are still "overseas departments" of former colonial powers. And the racists from the Republic of South Africa are stretching out their paws to some of those which have achieved independence, having in mind these territories' important strategic positions. At the end of last November a group of mercenaries from the Republic of South Africa tried to carry out a coup d'etat in the Seychelles. The group consisted of former servicemen from crack subunits of the Rhodesian and South African cutthroats. Each received $1,000 downpayment and, if the operation succeeded, was to receive $10,000 more. The attempt failed. Having hijacked an Air India aircraft, the mercenaries fled to the Republic of South Africa.

Back at the end of the last century the kaiser's Germany acquired cheaply from the disintegrating Spanish empire the Mariana, Caroline and Marshall Islands in the Pacific (what is called Micronesia today). By the end of World War II the Americans had settled there. In 1947, under the trusteeship agreement concluded between the UN Security Council and the U.S. Government, the latter undertook to promote these islands' development on the path toward self-rule or independence. In fact, "development" was effected only in those places and in those forms required by Washington's military-strategic aspirations. In early 1978 the United States in fact annexed the Marianas under the flag of the "collaboration" treaty between the islands and the United States. U.S. naval and air bases were installed on Saipan Island. A similar complex costing $300-400 million is being erected on Tinian.

On a number of islands in Micronesia the United States, Britain and France have carried out over 100 nuclear detonations in postwar years. And, as was the case on Diego Garcia, the inhabitants of these islands in Micronesia which have become nuclear weapons testing grounds have been deprived of their homes and have tasted the bitter fruit of their "trustees" rule.

The accelerated formation in the United States of the 200,000-strong Rapid Deployment Force, being set up in accordance with plans for "surgical operations" against national liberation forces in various parts of the world, increases still further the U.S. strategists' interest in island bases and outposts on the ocean expanses. In addition to using British strongholds for these purposes, Washington also has its sights on similar possessions retained by other U.S. NATO partners -- the Netherlands, Portugal and now Spain. The Azores have long served as a transit point for the U.S. military, particularly when the latest imperialist adventure is being undertaken in the Near East.

U.S. pressure on its NATO allies is continuing with a view to forcing them to assume military commitments going beyond this bloc's sphere of action. It is a case of plans and actions aimed against the vital interests and sovereign rights of the young independent states of Africa, Asia and Latin America.

Interimperialist contradictions are a factor influencing the Pentagon's plans in this sphere. And Western countries close to the United States seeking to retain their "spheres of influence" in their former colonial possessions are in a number of cases resisting expansion by U.S. multinational companies. Washington is fostering plans for U.S. participation in "provisional administration" on the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands -- plans which do not greatly delight London, which is well aware of how vigorous Britain's U.S. ally is when it comes to penetrating regions where Britain still regards itself as sole ruler.

Very recently economic motives have also been acquiring increasing significance. The coastal shelves of island territories are very important. The raw material and energy crisis in the capitalist world is tying new knots of interimperialist contradiction. It is clear at any rate that their acuteness should not be underestimated, as the views of many bourgeois economic writers and political scientists in the West show.

Typically, for instance, Japan's attempts to consolidate its hold on Micronesian islands like Saipan, Truk and Palau are meeting U.S. resistance. For this reason Washington has delayed a decision on the question of Japanese firms' installation of a modern sea port on Palau Island at a cost of $300 million. It is curious that both the United States and Japan are putting forward projects for creating a "community" of Asian and Pacific powers similar in all except one key point: Who should head this "community?"

These are the thoughts and considerations which arise over the bloody events in the region of the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands. It is clear that Britain, which has made extensive use of armed force there -- to be more precise, not Britain but bellicose Tory circles -- is guided by considerations dating from imperial times now irrevocably past. This course has and can have no future. But these events confirm the keenness of the contradictions existing in the capitalist world in the soil of the struggle for spheres of capital investment, sales markets and raw material sources.

NONALIGNED COUNTRIES' COORDINATING BUREAU MEETS

3 June Report

PM081043 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jun 82 p 5

[TASS report: "Condemning Imperialism and Aggression"]

[Text] Havana, 3 Jun -- The delegations of 92 states are participating in the session of the Nonaligned Countries' Coordinating Bureau which has opened here at foreign minister level. F. Castro, chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, is on the presidium of this important international forum.

Our meeting is being held at a time of sharp deterioration in the international situation and intensification of the arms race, Cuban Foreign Minister I. Malmierca stated at the opening of the session. Under these conditions the struggle for peace, detente and cooperation must be the Nonaligned Movement's main task. The minister resolutely condemned the imperialist states' irresponsible policy regarding disarmament talks and their attempts to resort to blackmail and aggression.

The head of the Cuban delegation poured scorn on Britain's attempts to preserve by force of arms its colonial possession of the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands, and British and U.S. imperialism's refusal to resolve the crisis through talks. I. Malmierca unmasked the hypocritical character of U.S. policy in Latin America, stressing that Washington's hypocrisy had never been so obvious.

On the tense situation in Central America and the Caribbean, the speaker stressed that the United States, which does not want to recognize the peoples' right to decide their destiny for themselves, is also to blame here. Thus the U.S. administration rejected the Mexican and Nicaraguan proposals on a political solution to the region's problems and continues to threaten Cuba, Nicaragua and Grenada.

The Cuban representative rejected attempts at any Near East deals behind the backs of the Palestinian people and other Arab countries. On the Nonaligned Movement's behalf he declared the resolve to reach a just settlement of the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq which the United States is using as a pretext for building up its military presence in the region. Israel, he said, is also deriving great benefit from this war. The minister expressed support for the South-West African People's Organization and the Namibian people as well as for the African "frontline states," primarily Angola and Mozambique, advocated an end to imperialist interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs and condemned the aggressive actions against Vietnam.

In conclusion the speaker noted the constant growth in the Nonaligned Movement, which is becoming an influential international force in the struggle for peace and against the arms race, colonialism, neocolonialism and racism.

The session was also addressed by Panamanian Foreign Minister J. Illueca who, on behalf of the Latin American countries' delegations, resolutely condemned U.S. support for the British aggression against Argentina and its help in arming and organizing the British punitive expedition.

J.M. Bras, secretary general of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party, who is attending the session, appealed to the Nonaligned Movement's members to strengthen solidarity with the Puerto Rican people who are struggling for their freedom and independence.

Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam exposed Israel's expansionist policy and the comprehensive support the Israeli Zionists are receiving from U.S. imperialism. He appealed to the Nonaligned Movement's members to promote the achievement of a just solution of the Near East problem with the participation of the PLO, the genuine voice of the Palestinian people's aspirations.

4 June Report

PM091215 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian : Jun 82 p 5

[TASS report: "Concern for the Fate of Mankind"]

[Text] Havana, 4 Jun — Concern for the fate of peace, which is seriously threatened as a result of imperialism's irresponsible policies, has been voiced in the speeches of most of the delegates to the session of the Nonaligned Countries' Coordinating Bureau being held here at foreign minister level.

From the platform of Havana's Palace of Congresses Indian Foreign Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao resolutely condemned the "cold war" and arms race policy to which the people of the United States itself and West Europe are opposed. The minister pointed to the need for a peaceful settlement of the armed confrontation between Iraq and Iran and of the Anglo-Argentine conflict. P.V. Narasimha Rao noted the Kampuchean people's efforts to rebuild the country from ruins and called for all possible steps to be taken to expel the Pol-Potites from the United Nations.

The session was addressed by Argentine Foreign Minister N. Costa Mendez, who was warmly received by the delegates. He accused Britain and the United States of colonialist military aggression.

Reiterating his country's willingness to negotiate, the Argentine delegation head denounced plans to forge aggressive military pacts in the South Atlantic with the United States and the Republic of South Africa. This is, he stressed, impermissible military and political expansionism. The Argentines will not allow foreign bases to be established on the Malvinas Islands.

The minister pilloried the illegal economic sanctions against the Argentine to which the United States, the EEC countries and other Western states have resorted.

In his address to the session Vo Dong Giang, Vietnamese deputy minister of foreign affairs, angrily exposed the crimes of U.S. imperialism and its Chinese accomplices. The United States leads the field in the production of mass-destruction weapons designed to wipe out the champions of freedom and independence, he said. U.S.-Chinese collusion poses a serious threat to the cause of peace. It is, however, doomed to failure both in Southeast Asia and in other parts of the world.

DPRK Foreign Minister Ho Tam expressed deep regret at conflicts involving nonaligned countries. These confrontations, he said, only weaken the movement in the face of the onslaught by the forces of imperialism.

5 June Report

PM081041 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jun 82 p 5

[TASS report: "Topical Questions Discussed at Session of Nonaligned Countries' Coordinating Bureau"]

[Text] Havana, 5 Jun -- Topical questions of concern to millions of inhabitants of the planet have been discussed at the session of the Nonaligned Countries' Coordinating Bureau, at the level of foreign ministers, which ends today. The leitmotiv of most of the speeches during the general political discussion was the need to step up the struggle for peace, the relaxation of international tension and the curbing of the arms race whipped up by imperialism, and against neocolonialism, racism and the plundering of the developing countries' natural resources by the leading capitalist states.

The heads of many delegations gave a high assessment of Soviet peace initiatives which are aimed at averting thermonuclear disaster. "An impressive demonstration of good will" is how Afghan Foreign Minister S.M. Dost described the Soviet Union's decision to unilaterally end the further deployment of medium-range missiles in the European part of the USSR and also to make a significant reduction in the number of these missiles. The head of the DRA delegation stressed that this decision opens up new possibilities for achieving agreement on this vitally important problem.

K. Boupha, head of the Lao delegation, described the peace-loving initiatives put forward by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, as constructive and realistic in the highest degree. He sharply condemned the policy of the United States and its interference in other countries' internal affairs and attempts to achieve military superiority over the USSR. In Southeast Asia, the speaker went on, the hegemonist, expansionist policy of Washington and Beijing is a constant factor which fuels tension and threatens the independence of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea.

The participants in the discussion resolutely condemned the aggressive policy of Israel and the South African racists and came out in support of the Namibian people. They expressed solidarity with Angola and Mozambique and came out in favor of a settlement of the Iran-Iraq armed conflict. The delegates decided to request that a UN Security Council session be convened in connection with Israel's latest attacks on Palestinian camps and residential districts of Beirut.

Imperialism maneuvers aimed at splitting the Nonaligned Movement were exposed by Mozambique Foreign Minister J.A. Chissano. Our movement, he stated, is one of the firmest, most consistent mouthpieces for the interests of the peoples fighting for peace and independence.

The aggression of Britain and its accomplice -- the United States -- was the target of fierce criticism. Venezuela, that country's representative M. (Peres-Gerrero) said, in particular, regards Britain's armed action as colonialist and again declares its support for Argentina. A decision of the Latin American Economic System (LAES) censuring the economic sanctions imposed by Britain, the United States and the EEC countries against Argentina was read out at the plenary session.

From the platform of Havana's Palace of Congresses calls rang out for the strengthening of the Nonaligned Movement's unity and the stepping up of its role in the struggle for peace, against imperialism and colonialism and for the achievement of equitable economic relations.

'Final Communique'

PM090913 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Jun 82 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS correspondent report under the general heading: "On an Anti-Imperialist Platform"]

[Text] Havana -- The session of the Nonaligned Countries' Coordinating Bureau, held in Havana at foreign minister level, has made an important contribution to the people's struggle for peace and detente and against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racism. Delegations from 92 states participated in the work of this forum, held in connection with the conference of Nonaligned Movement heads of state and governments to beheld in Baghdad this September.

The final communique, which will be sent to the second UN General Assembly special session on disarmament, voices profound concern in connection with the growing danger of nuclear war. The session participants urged the UN General Assembly to take all necessary measures to achieve general and complete disarmament.

The ministers voiced concern in connection with the growth of tension in the Caribbean, Central America and the South Atlantic as a consequence of the imperialist and colonialist policy of aggression and intervention. They confirmed the decisions of previous conferences and sessions of the Nonaligned Movement voicing solidarity with Argentina. The session participants advocated resolving the conflict over the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands by peaceful means on a just basis.

Voicing concern in connection with the holding of military maneuvers in Central America and the Caribbean by the United States and other countries, with the attempts of imperialist states to destabilize the governments of Nicaragua and Grenada and with the hostile U.S. actions against Cuba, the bureau welcomed the proposals of Latin American countries aimed at creating an atmosphere of peace and mutual trust in the region.

The session participants declared their solidarity with the people and government of Panama, urged respect for the sovereignty of Belize, confirmed their support for the Puerto Rican people's right to independence and again voiced support for all the peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean advocating peace, freedom and independence.

The ministers voiced concern at the growth of tension in Europe. They urged all states to ensure that the Madrid meeting helps to strengthen peace and confidence.

Analyzing the situation in the Near East, the bureau condemned Israel's aggressive expansionist policy. U.S. support for Israel is the chief factor contributing to the Zionist regime's aggressive policy.

The session participants resolutely condemned the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa for its continuing acts of aggression against Angola.

The ministers voiced profound concern in connection with the conflicts and growing tension in Southeast Asia and supported the idea of turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace.

The economic section of the document condemns the intensification of all forms of economic aggression against nonaligned and other developing countries and emphasizes the need to establish a just international economic order.

MARINE SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS PROTOCOL SIGNED

PM040859 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 May 82 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under general heading: "Official Reports"]

[Text] On 27 May V.I. Popov, USSR ambassador to Britain, signed in London a protocol of 1 December 1981 on behalf of the USSR on the privileges and immunities of the International Organization for Marine Telecommunications by Satellite.

UK REJECTS PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF CONFLICT

LD091528 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] The British Conservative Government is refusing to search for a peaceful settlement of the conflict with Argentina. Thatcher, head of the Tory Cabinet, confirmed this position in a speech to Parliament. She rejected the possibility of a new United Nations peace initiative aimed at achieving a cease-fire in the South Atlantic. This statement followed speeches made in London by U.S. President Reagan, which reflected the United States' active participation in Britain's aggressive actions.

THATCHER, GALTIERI, REAGAN PLANS FOR FALKLANDS

LD091540 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] President Leopoldo Galtieri of Argentina has asked the United Nations' secretary general, Perez de Cuellar, to continue efforts aimed at a peaceful solution of the Anglo-Argentine conflict. The Argentine president believes that United Nations' mediation might yet result in stopping the bloodshed in the South Atlantic. More on this from Vladimir Korotkov:

The entire development of events in and around the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands testifies to Britain's unwillingness to search for a peaceful solution of the mounting crisis. It is noteworthy that Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher began to display even greater belligerence following her meeting in Paris with the United States' President, Ronald Reagan. According to the French news agency she completely renounced the idea of resuming talks with Argentina, banking on force alone as before. At their meeting the British premier and the United States' President announced that the sooner the final assault on the islands' administrative center is carried out the better.

Since the first days of the crisis Britain and the United States have been displaying remarkable unanimity and hampering in every way possible a peace settlement. It has transpired that the so-called peace-making mission undertaken by the secretary of state, Alexander Haig, was by no means aimed at achieving conciliation between the adversaries. United States diplomacy purposefully procrastinated the talks to enable Britain to mass a powerful force in the South Atlantic. When the United Nations Security Council discussed the issue, Britain and the United States used their permanent membership in the council for frustrating the international community's attempts to stop the bloodshed. In this conflict Britain and the United States are united by their intention to punish Argentina and at the same time teach the other developing nations a lesson. Britain's ruling circles view this as a war for prestige in the name of Britain's long-ended colonial grandeur. As for the United States, it is pursuing quite earthly and concrete goals.

The media in Britain and in the United States have said Reagan and Thatcher already agreed on establishing a joint military condominium on the islands and on stationing a multinational peace-keeping force there. In a more comprehensible language, this means that the islands are to be occupied by United States Marines, diluted with British or some other NATO units for the sake of appearances. This involves plans for setting up a big United States naval and air base on the islands. The idea is to turn the Falklands into a major military base for a future South Atlantic Treaty Organization, SATO. It looks like the British boys are killing in the South Atlantic their Argentine counterparts and shedding their own blood for the sake of these militaristic schemes.

U.S., UK WANT FALKLANDS AS 'SATO' BASE

PM081305 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jun 82 p 5

[TASS report: "Thwarting a Settlement: The Conflict in the South Atlantic"]

[Excerpts] New York, 5 Jun -- Britain and the United States have again issued a flagrant challenge to the international community by exercising a dual veto in the UN Security Council on a draft resolution calling for an immediate cease-fire in the region of the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands.

The majority of Security Council member states voted for the resolution. But the international community's efforts to find a peaceful settlement of the conflict were once again thwarted by the obstructionist stance of the United States and Britain, which seek the restoration of the colonial status of the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands and the extension of the aggressive NATO bloc's zone of operation to the South Atlantic.

A. Parsons, Britain's permanent representative at the United Nations, essentially issued a new ultimatum to Argentina, seeking to force it to capitulate.

J. Ros, Argentine deputy foreign minister, who spoke at the session, laid the full blame for the continuation of the conflict on Britain.

The dual U.S. and British veto prevented the Security Council from carrying out the task entrusted to it by the UN Charter of maintaining peace and international security, a statement from the Argentine permanent mission to the United Nations stresses.

The statement sharply condemns the "unfair and unjust" war imposed on Argentina -- a war which Britain is waging against a developing Latin American country. Realizing that it will not be able to establish itself firmly on the islands by means of its own military strength, Britain is seeking to create a joint Anglo-American military base there.

R. Reagan and M. Thatcher have had talks in Paris, in the course of which they discussed the question of collaboration between the United States and Britain in anti-Argentine operations. We are very grateful to the Americans for siding with us in the Falklands affair, the prime minister said.

As AFP reports, citing official circles close to the U.S. President, M. Thatcher has decisively rejected the idea of resuming talks with Argentina leading to the establishment of Argentine sovereignty over the islands. In an interview for BBC Television she stated: At the talks with Reagan we discussed the Falklands crisis for a significant proportion of the time, and the President is firmly on our side. We are happy we have such a firm ally.

As the Washington POST notes, at the meeting "the President and the prime minister agreed that the sooner the attack is made and completed, the better."

According to press reports the United States and Britain are entertaining plans for joint military occupation of the islands. These reports are confirmed by CBS Television's testimony that in the course of the meeting the question of creating so-called "multinational peace-keeping armed forces" on the archipelago after a military victory over Argentina was discussed. The President expressed "readiness" to allocate American military contingents to these forces.

In other words, it is a question of creating a kind of Anglo-American military dominion over the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands with a view to turning the archipelago into a new hotbed of international tension and the main base for a South Atlantic Treaty Organization (SATO) -- a southern "twin" for NATO, which the American military has long dreamed of knocking together.

DAILY CRITICIZES NEW U.S. MILITARY DOCTRINE

PM081547 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Jun 82 p 3

[Article by Prof G. Trofimenko: "Strategy of 'Direct Confrontation'; Washington Is Seeking Military Superiority"]

[Text] It has been remarked that each new U.S. administration considers it necessary to declare its own military strategy. R. Reagan's administration has done this, too. U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger describes the new strategy it adopted last year as a strategy of "direct confrontation" with the Soviet Union on global and regional scales. The orientation toward such confrontation, Weinberger specifies, "should be the dominant consideration" in all U.S. military building and strategy. Soberminded politicians in the United States itself note that the Reagan administration's designs are not defensive but overtly offensive in nature. Their essence is a desire to achieve military superiority over the USSR, which is openly declared to be the U.S. "enemy number one."

The most important feature of the new strategy is the aim of preparing the United States for unleashing wars of various dimensions and intensiveness: from wars using only conventional weapons to strategic nuclear warfare. The "all-embracing military program" for the eighties is designed to become the material base for such preparation. Of the military budget for fiscal 1983 approved by the U.S. Senate in May totaling $263,033,000,000, the lion's share -- $177.9 billion -- is earmarked for the implementation of the arms buildup program.

As before efforts are focused on preparing for the multiple-option use of strategic forces: from so-called "limited" nuclear strikes to the massive use of nuclear forces. It is planned to undertake the latter with the aid of a first "preemptive" strike against the most important Soviet military targets, political and state administration organs, key industrial, transport, communications establishments, major administrative centers and so forth. For this purpose, highly accurate nuclear weapon delivery systems are being created -- MX ICBM's, the Trident-2 nuclear powered submarine ballistic missiles, strategic cruise missiles and the B-1 strategic bombers.

In creating the potential for a preemptive strike the authors would at the same time like to "restrict" nuclear war to territories far removed from the United States, primarily Europe, thus removing the United States from the threat of a retaliatory strike. This design, officially recognized by President Reagan in a talk with U.S. newspaper editors last October, has given rise to a storm of indignation among the population of the West European countries and to confusion and even protests among ruling circles.

The reverberation of indignation has reached the United States. To some extent an article published in FOREIGN AFFAIRS magazine and widely discussed in the West -- an article by M. Bundy, R. McNamara, G. Kennan, and G. Smith, who have held responsible posts in previous U.S. administrations -- was a reflection of this. They suggested that the United States commit itself to renounce first use of nuclear weapons. The article's authors -- eminent bourgeois politicians -- do not go as far as to raise the question of renouncing nuclear weapons. They simply consider it necessary to remove the most provocative aspect of U.S. military strategy -- this form of constant saber-rattling.

But even the modest proposal they put forward met with a hostile reception from the present administration. "We in the administration," Weinberger said, "reject the viewpoint from which this article was written." They reject it because, in particular the adoption of this proposal would cast doubt on the question of the "need" to deploy about 600 U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in West Europe -- the same missiles which, as even Western military specialists admit, are a first-strike weapon. Yet these weapons are assigned what is virtually the main role in unleashing and waging a "limited" nuclear war in Europe, fraught with the danger of inevitable development into a world nuclear war with all its terrible consequences.

A particularly dangerous aspect of the Reagan administration's new strategy is the aim of waging a protracted nuclear war -- "lasting several weeks or even months" -- in the illusory hope of "achieving victory" in it. For this purpose not only qualitative improvement but a quantitative increase is planned in the U.S. strategic nuclear weapons arsenal.

Nor can we fail to note the Washington administration's desire to increase the stake on military force for the purposes of its global hegemonist foreign policy and the restoration of "U.S. world leadership." This is expressed in particular in the heightening of U.S. Armed Forces' readiness to conduct military operations in various parts of the world and in the preparation for protracted wars using only conventional weapons.

On the plane of "direct confrontation" with the Soviet Union these administration designs revolve around the concept of so-called "horizontal" or "geographical escalation." The gist of this is that the United States should not restrict its actions to those regions where a conflict began but should extend the conflict to other regions where, as Weinberger says, "we have more convenient positions from the geographical and tactical viewpoints." This, he continues, "is one reason why we are preparing for rapid intervention by our Rapid Deployment Forces and the utilization of other potential."

As is well known, the Pentagon's previous strategic aims geared the U.S. Armed Forces toward waging "one and one-half" or "two and one-half" wars. The present concept of "geographical escalation," however, presupposes a struggle against the USSR in numerous theaters of war simultaneously: not only in Europe but in Asia, the Near East, Africa and almost in Latin America, and also across all the seas and oceans. However, we have the right to ask the U.S. strategists: Surely you are not seriously counting on waging a "victorious" conventional war, as they say, directly against the USSR -- even if it is on several salients? Surely the failure of the U.S. intervention in Vietnam has shown graphically enough the limited U.S. potential for waging aggressive wars against socialist countries on the Eurasian continent? You only have to put the question this way for the adventurist nature of the "geographical escalation" concept in what U.S. strategists assert is its main aspect to become immediately obvious.

As for Weinberger's threat to wage a war against the Soviet Union in some other theaters, here, let us be frank: A "theoretical" forgery is being wrought designed to mislead the U.S. and world public. Washington believes that the ordinary, politically unsophisticated man will swallow the gross fabrication that the USSR is ready to "encroach on U.S. interests" in any part of the world and that consequently the United States is preparing to "repel" it everywhere. This propaganda ruse by the authors and heralds of the new strategy turns everything upside down, so to speak.

Why did the U.S. leaders need to distort so crudely the peace-loving foreign policy and strictly defensive strategy of the Soviet Union which, in contrast to the United States, does not lay claim to foreign territories and does not plan to invade either the Near East or Africa or anywhere else? They needed to do so in order to present the present U.S. interventionist strategy in the form of a defensive strategy and to camouflage with expatiations about "repelling the Soviet threat" the increasingly widespread deployment of U.S. forces thousands of miles from the United States, in virtually all parts of the world. One-fourth of all U.S. Armed Forces -- over 500,000 officers and men -- are stationed far away from their country, while a large proportion of the remainder are also officially earmarked for interventionist operations. These U.S. troops stationed in Europe, Asia and the Near East and in other parts of the world have the quite definite function of stepping up military pressure on liberated countries, keeping reactionary pro-U.S. regimes in power, and halting by force of arms any attempt by peoples to resolve their domestic affairs as they see fit. As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stated during the Soviet-Nicaraguan talks, Washington still lives by the imperial categories of U.S. colonialism.

By preparing for the implementation of the "geographical escalation" concept, Washington is also resolving the task of creating new overseas bases for its armed forces. Imposing U.S. arms on its allies, partners and clients, it is demanding from them in exchange an excessive political payment. Concluding a deal with Saudi Arabia on the sale of AWACS aircraft, the United States forced the audi Government to sign an agreement on the creation of a joint military committee.... In supplying Pakistan with arms, the United States demanded that President Ziaul Haq agree to the stationing on Pakistani territory of U.S. Rapid Deployment Forces, weapon stockpiles and so forth. And if the Pentagon's new strategy, as the well-known U.S. military specialist (Dzh. Rekord) emphasizes, "is contrary to military common sense," then it fully accords with expansionist U.S. foreign policy goals.

The basic flaw in the new strategy about which so much is being written and spoken in the United States now is that it is founded on the aims and premises of the cold war, which are totally at variance with modern reality and with the actual correlation of forces which has formed both on a global level and in Europe and other parts of the world. However, we must not underrate the real danger issuing from the aggressive forces of imperialism, primarily U.S. imperialism. These forces have sophisticated armed forces and impressive resources at their disposal. In the United States there are influential forces which, in a militarist frenzy, are calling for direct acts of aggression against the USSR and its allies and friends. In this situation the Soviet Union, while consistently seeking the normalization of the international climate and the securing of lasting peace, is at the same time constantly ready resolutely to rebuff any imperialist adventure.

BLOCK REMARKS ON GRAIN EMBARGO FAILURE

PM091201 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jun 82 p 5

[TASS report: "Forgetting the Past"]

[Text] Washington, 5 Jun -- While U.S. President R. Reagan is in Versailles seeking to persuade his West European partners to curtail economic ties with the Soviet Union, American Government representatives in Washington admit that U.S. attempts to exert economic pressure on the USSR turned against those who undertook them. "A complete failure" -- that is how U.S. Agriculture Secretary J. Block described the embargo on selling feed grain to the Soviet Union imposed by J. Carter's adminstration in 1980.

In an article published in the Washington POST today, he noted that this measure had virtually no effect on the Soviet Union, yet did tremendous damage to the United States itself. After the American embargo, he noted, the USSR had no difficulty in purchasing the necessary produce from other countries.

The grain embargo, the secretary noted, did great damage not only to farmers but to the entire U.S. economy. "Every billion dollars lost on grain exports cost the United States the loss of 350,000 jobs and entailed additional economic expense."

Block rejected the damands now being put forward by ultraright U.S. circles to use trade as a lever for exerting political pressure on the Soviet Union and to curtail East-West cooperation. Acting in this way "would mean forgetting the lessons of the recent past," which show that various kinds of embargo with respect to the USSR are ineffectual.

MUSIN SERIES ON USSR-PRC RELATIONS CONCLUDES

OW030451 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Musin: "Strive To Positively Solve the Problem that is Ripe for Settlement" -- 25th of series entitled "Fragments in the History of Soviet-Chinese Relations"]

[Text] Listeners, in this series of talks on Soviet-Chinese relations, we want to stress, first of all, the idea that there is no objective reason for estrangement between the people of our two countries. This is why I think it important to review how the tradition of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and China was formed, before the founding of the PRC, during the various stages of the Chinese people's revolutionary struggle, the war of resistance against Japan and the liberation war. A few talks discussed the extensive Soviet-Chinese cooperation in the 1950's after the founding of the PRC in accordance with the Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance signed on 14 February 1950. During those years, the Soviet and Chinese people were united by their common aspiration and goal to strive to transform the society in accordance with the socialist principle.

Listeners, I think you understand why it is important and necessary to know and remember all of this today when quite a few complex problems exist in relations between our two countries. The Soviet Union, in the past and at present, has always maintained that these problems should be solved on the basis of a positive spirit and the fact that the vital interests of the Soviet and Chinese people coincide. Today, in the last talk, I deem it unnecessary to repeat the reasons which caused the estrangement between our two people in the early 1960's. This problem has already been discussed. In concluding the review of the history of Soviet-Chinese relations, we had better look into the future.

Listeners, the Soviet Union has long held that an improvement of state relations between the Soviet Union and China is a problem that is ripe for settlement. The attitude of the CPSU and Soviet State toward China and the question of Soviet-Chinese relations is not a matter of expendiency. The Soviet Union has always taken into account the vital interests of the Soviet and Chinese people. Proceeding from the principled policy on international affairs and the interests of peace and socialism, the Soviet Union has always called for an all-round normalization of relations with China. The 24th, 25th and 26th CPSU Congresses, previous plenary sessions of the CPSU Central Committee and speeches by Soviet leaders have accurately and explicity explained the Soviet attitude toward China. These documents in reality indicate that no matter in what aspect of Soviet-Chinese relations, the Soviet Union has never been the initiator of the deterioration of relations between our two countries. On the contrary, the Soviet Union has consistently carried out the policy aimed at restoring good-neighborliness and cooperation in Soviet-Chinese relations. Speaking in Tashkent on 24 March this year, Brezhnev said: "We remember well the time when the Soviet Union and People's China were united by bonds of friendship and comradely cooperation. We have never considered normal the state of hostility and estrangement between our two countries. We are prepared to come to terms, without any preliminary conditions, on measures acceptable to both sides to improve Soviet-Chinese relations on the basis of mutual respect for each other's interests, noninterference in each other's affairs and mutual benefit -- certainly, not to the detriment of third countries. This refers to economic scientific, cultural as well as political relations -- as the two sides become ready for these or other concrete steps in any of these spheres."

This new Soviet proposal reflects the Soviet Union's principled policy toward China and is a direct continuation and further development of the host of constructive proposals already made to the Chinese side. All this proves our country's sincere attitude toward Soviet-Chinese relations and our desire to promote normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations. The Soviet Union wants to start an active dialogue with China without any preconditions.

Regrettably, however, the Chinese leaders have put forth obviously unacceptable preconditions as payment for possible improvements of relations between our two countries. This cannot be viewed as anything short of a show of deliberate unwillingness to normalize Soviet-Chinese relations. The history of Soviet-Chinese relations shows that there is no, and that it is impossible to have, objective reasons for estrangement, let along hostility, between the two countries.

An article published in PRAVDA, organ of the CPSU Central Committee, on 20 May stressed: "It is our profound belief that a real possibility exists for improving Soviet-Chinese relations. To miss this possibility or to deliberately pass it by means to act contrary to the interests of the people of the two countries and to the broad international interests."

Listeners, in light of this, we cannot ignore the following situation: whenever the Soviet side makes a constructive proposal, the Beijing leaders' only reaction is to look for pretexts to reject the Soviet proposal by setting various preconditions. As you understand, the strategy of Beijing's activists can only complicate the cause of the normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations.

PRAVDA CITES STOESSEL ON U.S.-PRC FRIENDSHIP

PM090943 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jun 82 p 5

[TASS report: "United States and China: A Parallel Policy"]

[Text] Washington, 2 Jun -- W. Stoessel, U.S. under secretary of state, addressing a session of the joint American-Chinese Trade and Economic Council, stated that the United States regards relations with the PRC as an important part of its military strategy of confrontation with the Soviet Union both in Asia and on a global scale. "Strong relations" between the United States and China are one of the most important goals of President R. Reagan's foreign policy. We regard China, Stoessel said, as a friendly country with which we are not allied but with which we have many common interests.

W. Stoessel noted as a "very important fact" that the United States and China no longer oppose each other as hostile rivals and no longer need to deploy armed forces against each other. These relations are important for our entire global strategy, he noted. They support our structure of alliances and strengthen China's potential for opposing any challenge to its security. He stressed that the United States and China pursue a "closely parallel policy" with respect to Kampuchea, Afghanistan and Southwest Asia.

USSR TO SEND ATHLETES TO COMPETE IN PRC

LD101132 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0930 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow, 9 Jun (TASS) -- The USSR Athletics Federation told a TASS correspondent that Soviet athletes will compete in international competitions in Beijing. The federation has accepted the invitation and confirmed that Soviet sportsmen will take part in the competitions which will be held in Beijing 18-19 June, with athletes of several other countries of Europe and Asia also taking part.

The Soviet athletes who are candidates for the trip to Beijing include Tatyana Kazankina, champion at two Olympic Games in middle distance running, Lyudmila Kondratyeva (100m), Vere Komisova (100m hurdles), Yask Udmyae, Olympic triple jump champion, and Konstantin Volkov, 1980 Olympics silver medal holder for the pole vault.

GROMYKO MEETS WITH JAPAN'S SAKURAUCHI IN NEW YORK

LD092214 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2140 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] New York, 10 Jun (TASS) -- A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR Minister of foreign affairs, has received the Japanese foreign minister, Y. Sakurauchi. During their talk they discussed international problems of mutual interest, including those related to the work of the second General Assembly Special Session on Disarmament, as well as questions of bilateral relations.

Stress was laid on the importance of achieving at the session practical results in curbing the arms race and eliminating the threat of nuclear war. Both sides spoke in favor of arms limitation and disarmament. The exchange of opinion showed that both sides attach great importance to the strengthening of bilateral relations in the political, economic and other fields.

A.A. Gromyko noted that the Soviet Union had consistently advocated the development of Soviet-Japanese relations by means of goodneighborliness, mutually favorable cooperation and the strengthening of trust.

JAPAN LOSES OUT ON SOVIET BUSINESS DEALS

PM081045 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 May 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Special correspondent N. Novikov "Japanese reportage": "The Hiroshima Alarm Bell"]

[Excerpt] Tokyo-Moscow -- The United States has recently been seeking to tie Tokyo more and more closely to its militarist wheel. Washington assigns Japan the role of one of the main bridgeheads for this strategy in the Far East. The United States has located 120 bases and military establishments on the territory of its partner in the bilateral "security treaty" and turned Okinawa into an "unsinkable Pentagan aircraft carrier." Under Washington's pressure, the Japanese Government has approved a record military budget for 1982 totaling 2.6 trillion yen. However, even this does not satisfy the strategists across the ocean, who are seeking to expand the military commitments.

Active remilitarization is being undertaken on the utterly false pretext of the "military threat" from the Soviet Union. With the connivance and then direct complicity of the authorities, propaganda of hatred for the land of the Soviets has been mounted in Japan. The institution of the so-called northern territories day, the prime minister's ostentatious trip to the Kuril chain, the intimidation of the man on the street with "Soviet military threat" -- these are links in a single chain. They are graphic testimony to attempts to sow mistrust and hostility with respect to the USSR and to kindle revanchist feelings in order to secure the country's militarization in the heat of chauvinist passions and to strengthen the Japanese-U.S. military-political alliance.

From my talks with Japanese politicians, public figures and journalists, it emerges that, with rare exceptions, they all advocate the improvement of Japan's political and economic relations with the Soviet Union. They note with satisfaction the period after the signing of the joint declaration between the USSR and Japan in 1956, when positive trends prevailed in our relations. Trade and economic ties in particular came a long way in that period. After 1966 the volume of trade between the two countries doubled every 5 years. In this period a good foundation was laid for cooperation in developing the natural resources of Siberia and the Far East. A number of general agreements, including large-scale compensation deals, benefited both countries considerably. There is no doubt that in promoting the development of production forces in the far eastern regions of the USSR, they secured for Japan reliable supplies of important types of raw material and large orders for its industry. This undisputed fact was recognized during meetings with a delegation of Soviet jounralists by former Japanese Prime Minister T. Miki and S. Nagano, chairman of the Japanese-Soviet Committee for Economic Cooperation, with whom I had detailed talks.

Unfortunately, by the mid-seventies signs of decline had appeared in Soviet-Japanese relations, but not through the fault of the USSR.

And at the beginning of the eighties the freeze in relations became Tokyo's official course. In the past few years the Japanese side has announced the limitation of political contacts, held up talks on new mutually advantageous deals in the trade and economic sphere, and declined to sign the agreement already prepared on cultural cooperation. The reason for the change in Tokyo's position is that Japan was obediently following the U.S. ruling circles in their turn away from detente toward confrontation. This turn in the Tokyo ruling circles' policy is less harmful to the Soviet Union than it is to Japan. And the country's business circles recognize this as an irrefutable fact, for they have lost out on deals advantageous to them.

Recently, Soviet-Japanese ties have been marking time and have been artifically restrained. The Japanese side is trying to get the Soviet Union, as a condition for the stable development of relations between our countries, to satisfy Japan's unlawful territorial claims against the USSR. Yet everyone realized that both sides should be equally interested in the development of Soviet-Japanese relations. That is why it would be foolish to set any conditions or demands. The Soviet side has frequently stated, at the summit level even, that there is no such subject as an allegedly unresolved "territorial issue" in Soviet-Japanese relations.

As for the Soviet Union, it invariably advocates the development of firm, good-neighborly relations with Japan. "We remain supporters of good-neighborly relations and the broadest mutually advantageous cooperation with Japan," L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, said in his speech at the festivities in Tashkent. "The USSR is prepared to act in this direction -- on a reciprocal basis, of course."

My numerous meetings and talks on Japanese soil enable me to assert that the further development of good-neighborly relations between the Soviet Union and Japan will depend considerably on how far Tokyo is able to preserve its policy's independent course and resist the outside influence that is pushing the country onto the dangerous path of militarization and hostility to the land of the Soviets. It will also depend on how far realism, far-sightedness and an understanding of their own interests prevail in Japanese ruling circles.

Every sane Japanese, in pondering his country's destiny and the problems of war and peace, realizes increasingly that the path of militarism and revanchism in our nuclear age can only be a path of national suicide for Japan. That is why the nationwide movement for peace, for the prohibition of nuclear weapons and the prevention of nuclear disaster is snowballing throughout Japan. "Hiroshima must not be repeated!" is resounding over Japanese soil like an angry, warning alarm bell. That is the will, demand and watchword of the Japanese people.

ARKHIPOV RECEIVES DPRK'S KIM POK-SIN

PM071411 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jun 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Talk Held"]

[Text] On 1 June I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received Kim Pok-sin, vice premier of the Administrative Council and chairman of DPRK Light Industry Committee, who is visiting Moscow at the invitation of the USSR Ministry of Light Industry.

A talk was held during which questions of mutual interest were discussed.

GROMYKO MEETS PAKISTANI COUNTERPART IN NEW YORK

LD092328 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2150 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] New York, 10 Jun (TASS) -- A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR Foreign Minister, had a meeting with the Pakistani foreign minister, S. Yaqub Ali Khan, at the latter's request.

During the talk, dealing mainly with the situation in Southwest Asia, A.A. Gromyko confirmed the principled position of the USSR regarding the need for a halt to all hostile operations from outside against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA]. He stressed that the imperialist forces and their allies, operating in this region, must understand that the former Afghanistan does not and will not exist. There is a new Afghanistan, an independent, nonaligned state.

A.A. Gromyko noted that the exclusion of attempts at interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan and businesslike, constructive talks with it on ways to achieve a political settlement on the basis of the familiar proposals of the DRA Government would be in the true interests of all states of the region.

The Pakistani side confirmed its readiness to enter into talks with the Afghan side through the mediation of the personal representative of the UN secretary general, planned for the middle of June in Geneva.

INDIRA GANDHI RECEIVES USSR FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION

PM081059 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Jun 82 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report from "The World Today" feature compiled by A. Kapralov and V. Spasskiy: "USSR-India: Traditional Ties"]

[Text] Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has received a delegation of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries now in Delhi, TASS reports.

During the conversation, I. Gandhi stressed the important role played by the two countries' public organizations in strengthening the traditional bonds of friendship linking the peoples of India and the USSR. Indian-Soviet friendship, she pointed out, is a firm guarantee of peace and security in Asia and throughout the world. I. Gandhi conveyed best wishes to the Soviet people. The Soviet delegation was taking part in the celebrations marking the first anniversary of the formation of the Friends of the Soviet Union Society.

BELOV COMMENTS ON INDIA-PAKISTAN RELATIONS

BK090721 Moscow in Hindi to India 1400 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Vladimir Belov commentary on resumed India-Pakistan Talks]

[Text] The last round of talks was held in Delhi in January this year. The 4 months interval that followed was the result of the efforts of Pakistan's diplomats to raise the Kashmir issue at the UN Human Rights Commission in Geneva. Naturally, India opposed this because it was contrary to the 1972 Simla agreement that provided for the settlement of controversial issues on a bilateral basis. As a result of the visit to Islamabad by Natwar Singh, special representative of Indian Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi, agreement has now been reached to resume the talks. This (?initiative) of the Indian Government has paved the way for the continuation of the India-Pakistan diplomatic talks.

While welcoming the resumption of the dialogue, the Indian press has been very cautious in evaluating the possible outcome. India cannot overlook the fact that while agreeing to the talks, the Pakistan Government is trying to speed the supply of sophisticated military equipment from the United States under their multi-billion-dollar military agreement.

India's concern is natural. Pakistan has attacked it many times in the past. How can India remain indifferent to the fact that Pakistan is acquiring F-16 aircraft and other aggressive weapons that are positioned along the Indian border. Gen Krishna Rao, chief of the Indian Army Staff, said a few days ago that such stockpiling of arms by Pakistan is contrary to its assurance of concluding a nonaggression pact.

Of late Pakistan has also hardened its policy on the Kashmir issue, which is the main problem in its relations with India. In 1963 Pakistan gave away to China 5,000 square miles of territory in the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir. Now the Pakistan Government has enacted legislation aimed at continuing the occupation of the Indian areas. Not only this, Ziaul Haq has said openly that he does not intend to discuss the Kashmir issue with India. The question is, just exactly what does Pakistan mean by an improvement in relations?

These are the basic elements that formulate Pakistan's foreign policy. This policy gives utmost importance to promoting military-political cooperation with foreign forces hostile to India, such as China and the United States. As a result, Pakistan's outlook on the talks with India is prejudiced. It was therefore no accident that the Indian spokesman recently described Pakistan's draft nonaggression pact brought by Natwar Singh from Islamabad as unacceptable to India.Perhaps bearing this in mind the newspaper the HINDU wrote that India is very cautious in connection with talks with Pakistan.

TASHKENT CITES SOVIET-DRA COOPERATION PROGRAM

GF091850 [Editorial Report] Tashkent International Service in Uzbek at 1700 GMT on 6 June carries an unattributed commentary entitled "On the Occasion of the Signing of a Cultural and Scientific Cooperation Program Between the Soviet Union and the DRA." The radio recalls the signing of a cultural and scientific cooperation agreement in Moscow between the Soviet Union and the DRA covering 1982 and 1983, and adds: "This agreement stipulates cooperation and exchange of experience in many fields, including education, culture, radio and television and health."

Noting that this agreement was signed on behalf of the Soviet Union by Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Anatoliy Kovalev and on behalf of the DRA by Habib Mangal, the DRA ambassador to the Soviet Union, the radio concludes by airing the following portion of Habib Mangal's statement following the signing of the agreement:

"The signing of this program will contribute to the further development of the many-sided cooperation between the Soviet Union and the DRA and to the further strengthening of the existing friendship. We have taken a new step in the direction of increasing exchanges between our peoples in the cultural field, as well as in the other fields related to Soviet-Afghan friendship. The revolution that has been staged in our country has given the Afghan people an opportunity to take a step in the direction of progressive initiatives. Our people are organizing a new society. The Soviet Union has been extending its support for this auspicious endeavor. As an example, we can cite the effort of the Soviet Union to provide us with the experts we need. The signing of the program also stipulates the development of cooperation in this field. The signing of this agreement is new proof of the friendly, fraternal relations between the peoples of our countries. We express our gratitude to the Soviet Union for the many-sided aid it has been giving to the DRA."

PRAVDA REPORTS KUZNETSOV-CHEA SIM MEETING

PM090959 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jun 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Visit Ends"]

[Text] V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received a Kampuchean National Assembly delegation headed by Chea Sim, member of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the National Assembly and chairman of the Council of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense, in the Kremlin on 2 June.

Soviet people, V.V. Kuznetsov said, are gratified by the Kampuchean people's achievements in restoring and developing the economy and all spheres of public life and wish them new successes in implementing progressive transformations. Soviet-Kampuchean relations are developing fruitfully, taking on increasingly diverse forms and gaining new content. The Kampuchean parliamentarians' visit will be another step on the way to further strengthening these relations.

The USSR invariably sides with the Kampuchean people, who, together with the fraternal peoples of Vietnam and Laos, form a united front in the struggle against the intrigues of imperialism and hegemonism and for safeguarding peace and stability in Southeast Asia and resolving all disputes by peaceful means.

Chea Sim expressed his sincere gratitude to the CPSU and the Soviet people for their constant, effective assistance to Kampuchea. Thanks to the support of the USSR and the other socialist countries, he said, our people have achieved tangible successes in building a new society in the ancient Khmer land.

The guest assessed highly the Soviet state's new foreign policy initiatives aimed at preventing war, stressing that the Soviet Union is a reliable bulwark of peace and security in Southeast Asia and throughout the world.

The same day the parliamentarians had a meeting with the chairman of the chambers and chairmen and members of Standing Commissions of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The guests had a talk with the aktiv of the USSR-Kampuchea Friendship Society and of the Soviet Committee for Support for the Peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea.

The official friendly visit to the USSR by the Kampuchean National Assembly delegation has ended.

KUZNETOSOV RECEIVES POLISH SEJM DELEGATION

LD091640 Moscow TASS in English 1632 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow 9 Jun, TASS -- Vasiliy Kuznetsov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and first vice-president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, today received in the Kremlin a delegation from the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic led by Stanislaw Gucwa, marshal of the Sejm.

V.V. Kuznetsov said during the conversation: We regard the visit of the Polish parliamentarians as manifesting the striving for an even broader scope of Soviet-Polish relations based on socialist internationalism, common fundamental interests and goals, and comradely solidarity and mutual assistance. The Soviet people follow with understanding the measures adopted by Poland in order to consolidate people's power and sincerely wish the fraternal people success in advancing along this road.

Touching upon important international problems, Vasiliy Kuznetsov dwelt upon the USSR's proposals towards the limitation and reduction of weapons, above all nuclear arms. Recalling the USSR Supreme Soviet's appeal "to the parliaments and peoples of the world", he emphasized that the parliamentarians' role in the struggle to roll back the shadow of war and to ensure the peoples' security is growing in the complicated international situation today.

Stanislaw Gucwa briefed him on the measures undertaken by the Polish parliament with a view to stabilising the situation in the Polish People's Republic. He expressed profound gratitude to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, all Soviet people for their fraternal assistance and support of his country in difficult days. We are confident, the head of the Polish delegation said, that our visit to the Soviet Union will contribute to stronger links between the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic and the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and enable us to study more closely the experience of work of the USSR's highest body of state authority which is of great significance to Poland.

SKACHKOV RECEIVES POLISH ECONOMIC OFFICIALS

PM081555 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Jun 82 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading "Official Reports"]

[Text] A talk took place on 2 June between S.A. Skachkov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and T. Nestorowicz, Polish minister of foreign trade. Questions of Soviet-Polish economic and technical cooperation were discussed.

On the same day S.A. Skachkov had a talk with Z. Szalajda, Polish minister of metallurgy and the engineering industry, in the course of which questions of cooperation in the sphere of ferrous metallurgy were discussed.

MOROZOV MEETS POLISH METALS MINISTER

PM090951 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Jun 82 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading: "Official Reports"]

[Text] On 3 June a talk took place between V.G. Morozov, deputy chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and Z. Szalajda, Polish minister of metallurgy and the engineering industry. They discussed questions of Soviet-Polish economic cooperation.

SHCHERBITSKIY-ZHIVKOV DISCUSSIONS IN KIEV

LD091852 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] A meeting took place in Kiev today between Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, and Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

In the conversation profound satisifaction was expressed with the development of all-round Soviet-Bulgarian relations, which are a bright example of socialist internationalism in practice.

Comrade Shcherbitskiy described the political organizational work which the party organizations of the republic are carrying out to fulfill the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and to prepare for the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. Emphasis was placed on the huge contribution of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Todor Zhivkov in the further strengthening and development of fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the CPSU and the BCP and between the Soviet and Bulgarian peoples in the rallying of the countries of the socialist community in the struggle for halting the arms race, the preservation of detente, peace and international security.

Comrade Zhivkov talked about the realization by the Bulgarian Communists of the tasks put forward at the 12th BCP Congress and the nationwide celebration of the centenary of the birth of Georgi Dimitrov, and expressed gratitude for what is being done in connection with this jubilee in the Ukrainian SSR.

Vladimir Vasilyevich Schcherbitskiy presented Todor Zhivkov with a medal commemorating the 1,500th anniversary of Kiev. The guest expressed sincere gratitude for the award. Comrade Zhivkov spent some time at the Kiev Korolev production association. Comrades Zhivkov and Shcherbitskiy met leading scientists and specialists. At the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences Institute for the Study of Materials, questions of mutually beneficial scientific and technical cooperation were discussed.

COMMISSION VIEWS SOVIET-BULGARIAN ECONOMIC TIES

PM091115 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 May 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Commission Session"]

[Text] The Soviet-Bulgarian intergovernmental Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation held its 26th session in Moscow on 26-28 May.

The session examined questions relating to further deepening economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries, proceeding on the basis of the fundamental accords reached in 1981 between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and T. Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council.

The commission noted that implementation of the accords is proceeding successfully. Much attention was devoted to questions of implementing the general scheme and the sector programs for specialization and cooperation in the sphere of material production between the USSR and Bulgaria up to 1990. There was a detailed discussion of questions relating to the fuller utilization of the capacities of a number of Bulgarian heavy and chemical machine building combines on the basis of cooperation between these combines and Soviet enterprises.

The session also examined questions relating to the further improvement of cooperation in the scientific and technical sphere. Protocols were signed extending, to cover the period of the current 5-year plan, the two agreements on specialization and coproduction between the USSR and Bulgaria in the automotive industry sphere.

The Soviet delegation was headed by N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and the Bulgarian delegation by K. Zarev, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers.

BOSNIAN CONGRESS NOTES ECONOMIC SHORTCOMINGS

PM071001 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 May 82 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Congress Results"]

[Text] Yugoslav newspapers have published the materials of the Eighth League of Communists of Bosnia and Hercegovina Congress in Sarajevo, which discussed the results of the republic's socio-economic development and outlined plans for the forthcoming period, TASS reports.

The report and debate stressed that, thanks to the working people's efforts and the leading role of the League of Communists, the republic has achieved considerable results in industry and agriculture in recent years. A number of large power projects and ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy and chemical industry enterprises have been constructed. It was noted that this has promoted more uniform development of the republic, including its backward regions. At the same time congress delegates pointed to difficulties and shortcomings hindering development. They include a high level of inflation and foreign debt, declining labor productivity and disproportions in the economy. The employment problem remains unresolved.

OPENING OF LCY PLENUM IN BELGARDE NOTED

LD071708 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Today the plenum of the LCY Central Committee opened in Belgrade. It will sum up the results of discussions in party organizations of draft documents which will be put forward for the consideration of the LCY Congress. The include the draft reports of the activities of the LCY in the period between congresses and the congress resolution on the role and tasks of the League of Communists in the struggle for the development of socialist self-management and for the material and social progress of the country.

TASS, TANJUG OFFICIALS SIGN COOPERATION ACCORD

LD082158 Moscow TASS in English 1924 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Jun, TASS -- TASS Director General Sergey Losev and TANJUG Director General Aleksandar Bakocevic have signed here today a new agreement on cooperation between the two news agencies to replace the agreement of 1962 in effect now. The signing ceremony was attended by USSR ambassador to Yugoslavia Nikolay Rodionov.

Sergey Losev, who is currently visiting Yugoslavia at the invitation of TANJUG, was received by executive secretary of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Trpe Jakovlevski, met with Federal Secretary for Information Mitko Calovski. In the course of his stay in Yugoslavia Sergey Losev visited the Socialist Republic of Montenegro, where he met with republican Secretary for Information Olga Perovic.

FURTHER REACTION TO REAGAN UK PARLIAMENT SPEECH

LD091830 Moscow TASS in English 1816 GMT 9 Jun 82

["Escalation of Slanders" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 9 Jun, TASS -- During his stay in London U.S. President Ronald Reagan addressed the British Parliament with a broadly publicized speech which was designed to look as a programme one. But instead the American President slandered the Soviet Union and called for a crusade against communism.

Ronald Reagan divided the whole world into two parts, one of which, as he put it, are the "totalitarian forces," which according to the U.S. President, are responsible for all of humanity's conflicts and troubles. The American President opposes to them what he describes as the "freedom forces," among which he lists above all the "non-Marxist West", first and foremost the USA.

The American President is by no means concerned over racism and mass unemployment, the arms race, the suppression of human rights and freedoms in the West, including in the USA. He takes under his defence fascist regimes and justifies the Isreali aggression against Lebanon and other Arab countries. He absolutely disregards the fact that Palestinians and Lebanon's peaceful population, who have become victims of an aggression, are dying under the caterpillars of U.S.-made tanks. The American President is trying to justify the Israeli brigand invasion of Lebanon by the hackneyed claim that it is necessary to "work to stamp out the scourge of terrorism that in the Middle East makes war an ever-present threat."

Ronald Reagan also justifies the British invasion of the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands by the claim that young Britons "fight for a cause, for the belief that armed aggression must not be allowed to succeed, and that people must participate in the decisions of government under the rule of law. "This is to what length a person may go in trying to present black for white." It comes out, according to him, that it is not Britain which is engaged in an aggression, but those against whom it is spearheaded, and it is not the Argentines and the indigenous population of the Falklands who should take a decision on whether they will live under the British colonial yoke or not, but London jointly with Washington.

Reagan claims that a crisis is taking place not in the West, not in the USA, but in that part of the world where power is in the hands of the people. He who heads an administration of millionaires is, apparently, unable to understand what the power by the people is.

The U.S. President says that a threat of a global war is looming large over the world. But he passes over in silence the fact that the cause of it is the course of imperialism, above all of U.S. imperialism, which has unleashed an unbridled arms race, is staking on the policy of strength in international relations.

According to Reagan, the military might of the USA remains the sole preliminary condition for peace, and proof of it is his statement "Let us be shy no longer: let us go to our strength!"

No, peace on the basis of strength can never be reliable. And a crusade of one state or a group of states against the countries of another system under the banner of struggle for freedom and strengthening peace, about which the U.S. President is talking, may end only in a global catastrophe.

The President refers to the fact that Leonid Brezhnev has repeatedly stressed that the competition of ideas and systems should go on and that it fully accords with detente and peace. Yes, the Soviet Union has said and repeats that. But it proceeds from the premise that the struggle of ideas is not an exchange of nuclear strikes.

Reagan hypocritically urges states with the opposite socio-political systems to start living according to their own concepts, guided by their own laws and implementing their international commitments. But isn't it better for the USA itself to observe those principles, rather than try to lecture others, and, which is the main thing, not to try to interfere in the internal affairs of other states and peoples? As one cannot claim in words that people should be given an opportunity to chose their own way of development, while preventing that in action. One shall respect that way of development and consider the fact that social systems are chosen by peoples themselves, and not charted by the White House or somebody else.

One cannot but wonder the manner, in which the U.S. President makes his speeches. Crude anti-Sovietism has long been characteristic of Reagan and his closest entourage. But there is a limit to everything, especially when a person is vested with the powers of a head of state.

It is not fortuitous that the Labour Party leadership has issued an open letter to Reagan in connection with his speech, strongly condemning the anti-Soviet campaign unleashed by him, the nuclear arms race, the policy of the United States of increasing its military presence in various parts of the world and in support of reactionary, fascist regimes. The British Labour Party, the letter says, fully rejects Reagan's call for launching an ideological crusade against the Soviet Union and his allegations that the USSR is a source of world conflicts. Neither is it fortuitous that an overwhelming majority of Labour Party deputies refused to be present during the U.S. President's speech.

PRAVDA SCORES RESURGENCE OF FRG REVANCHISM

PM081435 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jun 82 p 5

[Vladimir Mikhaylov "Commentator's Column": "Eternal Yesterday's Men"]

[Text] Bonn -- West German soil is undergoing a rebirth of the revanchist spirit of exiles' associations [landsmannschaften] which, in the first 20 years after the war, were the bulwark of the policy of laying claim to other people's lands and for a recarving of borders in Europe. At a large rally of the East Prussian Association in Cologne, Bundestag Vice President H. Windelen (Christian Democratic Union), declared that "East Prussia is also a German land" and consequently the "question of reunification must include not only the GDR but also East Prussia."

To O. Henningen, [as published -- presumably Hennig is intended] East Prussian Association representative, the whole "German-Polish border is in dispute." The renaissance of revanchist claims to other people's lands is a direct consequence of Washington and NATO attempts to revive the "policy of strength" in relations with the socialist countries. The whetting of appetites for neighboring lands has quickened particularly since the NATO countries' flagrant interference in Polish events, their support for counterrevolutionary forces and attempts to dictate to the Polish Government how it should settle its internal affairs.

All the speakers who have taken part in enflaming the spirit of the past carry party cards of the Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union opposition bloc in their pockets. The revanchist associations are continuing to merge with this bloc. The Bavarian Government's deputy interior minister has recently become official representative of the Sudeten Germans' Organization. The rightwing conservative bloc is now utilizing all these associations for its own mercenary aims to combat the Social Democratic Party of Germany/Free Democratic Party government and the detente policy. However, the fact that this has become possible at all is viewed here as the result of many years of connivance toward these reactionary alliances. "The federal government," writes the FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU, indignant at the new "strongarm actions by the eternal yesterday's men," is, at last, called upon to stop shilly-shallying.

It should not continue to support financially those political alliances which undermine faith in the social-liberal government's peace policy."

The particular indignation of the FRG's progressive public has been caused by the presence at recent revanchist rallies of Washington administration representatives who had crossed the ocean specially for this and by their preaching about the "Soviet threat," the "satantic force of communism" and so forth. The transatlantic unification of cold war crusaders is clearly assuming forms which are dangerous for peace in Europe.

PRAVDA CAUTIONS WEST ON WEST BERLIN'S STATUS

PM091545 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jun 82 p 5

[Viktor Kabanov "Commentator's Column": "Time-Proven"]

[Text] West Berlin — Ten years have elapsed since the foreign ministers of the USSR, the United States, Great Britain and France signed the Quadripartite Concluding Protocol, following which the Quadripartite Agreement on West Berlin entered into force.

The intervening period has fully confirmed its viability and indispensability and proven that, together with the other well-known treaties concluded between the socialist countries and the FRG, the Quadripartite Agreement on West Berlin has done a great deal to help improve the situation in the region and has helped to ease tension in Europe as a whole. This has been achieved thanks to the persistent efforts of the Soviet Union and all the socialist community countries and to the sensible position taken by sober-minded Western politicians. The Quadripartite Agreement laid a firm foundation for the city's peaceful existence and development and created the conditions needed to transform it from a source of disputes into a constructive element of peace and detente.

Despite the many undoubtedly positive results which the Quadripartite Agreement has brought with it, reflecting the balance of all the parties' interests, it must, regrettably, also be said that unlike the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries not all Western politicians are scrupulously observing the spirit and the letter of the agreement. Everyone is well aware that one of its key provisions states that West Berlin is not an integral part of the FRG and henceforth will not be administered by it. Nevertheless, in the FRG, for example, attempts are being made to arbitrarily "correct" this balance in the West's favor and to alter the city's special political status by creating the impression that it is no different from any other West German land. Sessions of various political factions, West German Bundestag commissions, and FRG Landstags are held here, far from the Rhine. Attempts are being made to move official Bonn institutions to the city. Some West German politicians have taken to bringing foreign visitors to the FRG to the banks of the Spree. On the eve of President Reagan's visit to West Berlin it is well to remind the Western powers, including the United States, who put their signatures to this agreement, about all these violations.

Scrupulous adherence to the Quadripartite Agreement is essential at any time, particularly at present, when the international atmosphere is tense.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS USSR-AUSTRIAN RELATIONS

PM091043 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Jun 82 Morning Edition p 4

[S. Zykov "International Commentary": "Example of Good-Neighborliness"]

[Text] Austrian Federal President R. Kirchschlaeger has paid an official visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Talks were held between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the guest from the friendly country. They examined the state and prospects of bilateral Soviet-Austrian relations and the most topical questions of the international situation.

Under present conditions, now that certain circles in the West, fuelling the arms race, are stoking a tension dangerous to world peace, the Soviet-Austrian summit meeting graphically demonstrated the benefit and urgent need for a policy of detente. International observers in many countries with full justification saw in it a convincing example of the fruitfulness of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems.

Relations between the USSR and Austria are of a genuinely good-neighborly nature and year by year they are following an ever upward trend in their development, to their mutual benefit. They affect the political, economic, scientific, technical and cultural spheres. Political contacts between the two countries' leaders are of a regular nature. Soviet-Austrian economic ties have acquired considerable scope. The volume of trade is increasing and cooperation is growing in the sphere of industrial production and technical progress.

Acquiring in the USSR the commodities it needs, particularly oil and gas, Austria supplies us with river and seafaring ships and industrial equipment, including equipment for the Siberia-West Europe gas pipeline. Soviet orders play a significant part in the Austrian economy, helping Austrian enterprises to run at full capacity and thus providing work for many thousands of Austrian working people. Our business deals are based on the firm foundation of long-term agreements.

Stable Soviet-Austrian cooperation, free from market fluctuations, has become a marked factor of peace in Europe and is an example of genuine good-neighborliness. Thanks to its adherence to a policy of neutrality, Austria has been able to play an active, independent part in international affairs. The Soviet-Austrian talks have shown once again the coincidence or proximity of the two countries' views on questions of the consolidation of peace, the conservation of detente and the "spirit of Helsinki" and the curbing of the arms race.

An important result of the talks between the leaders of the USSR and Austria was the confirmation of the two countries' intention to promote in every way the continuation of the process initiated in Helsinki. The hope was voiced that the Madrid meeting would come to a fruitful completion, including the adoption of a decision on convening a conference on confidence-building measures and security and disarmament in Europe.

Austrian Federal President R. Kirchschlaeger's official visit to the Soviet Union and the summit talks between the two states' leaders took place in a friendly and constructive atmosphere. They have become a new contribution to the policy of friendship and cooperation pursued by the USSR and Austria. The visit, as the Austrian president said on his return to Vienna, confirmed the good relations existing between our countries and expanded the base for their further development.

MITTERRAND ON ISRAELI AGGRESSION, VERSAILLES

LD100814 Moscow TASS in English 0636 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Paris, Jun 10, TASS -- At a press conference for French and foreign correspondents here President Francois Mitterrand of France strongly condemned the Israeli aggression in Lebanon. Using violence, Israel flagrantly flouts international law, he added.

The president emphasized the willingness of France to pursue a "policy of peace and progress" in relations with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. At the conference of the heads of the seven biggest capitalist countries in Versailles, Francois Mitterrand said, France opposed any discriminatory steps against the Soviet Union.

Replying to questions of correspondents, the president declared that a return of France to NATO's military structure was out of the question.

ITALY CONNIVING AT ISRAELI POLICIES

PM080909 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 May 82 Morning Edition p 4

[V. Kondrashov "International Commentary": "Who Is Being Pandered To"]

[Text] Western news media and official spokesmen are incessantly trumpeting the "return" of the Sinai Peninsula to Egypt, assessing this act as virtually a very major success for the notorious Camp David deal. Under cover of this propaganda ballyhoo, however, plans are being hatched for the creation of a strategic alliance consisting of Israel, Egypt and several reactionary Arab regimes which would be spearheaded against the national liberation movement in the Near East and against Arab states pursuing an independent foreign and domestic policy. At the same time attempts are continuing to "resolve" the Near East crisis in the Western manner, that is by imposing on the Arab people of Palestine some sort of "autonomy" and thus definitively burying the idea of the creation of a Palestinian national state.

It is in precisely this light that we should view the results of the talks held during his official visit to Israel by Italian Foreign Minister E. Colombo. To judge by press reports, the Israeli representatives essentially reiterated that they intend to stick to the spirit and letter of Camp David. The Italian foreign minister was frankly told that Israel will not only keep its settlements in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip but will even create new ones. E. Colombo was also told that the Israeli leadership categorically refuses to recognize the PLO which, as is well known, is the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine. During the talks the Israeli side set forth its former position on so-called autonomy for the Palestinians. Finally, in equally categorical terms, E. Colombo's interlocutors stressed that they will block any initiative touching on a settlement in the Near East and stay with the positions of Camp David, of which Tel Aviv is so enamored.

Many observers point out that the Israeli side conducted the talks with the guest from Rome in a haughty, high-handed tone. E. Colombo, they point out, had to listen to sermons and what were almost reprimands from his hosts.

For Colombo the only "bright spot" was the Israeli authorities' gratitude for Italy's participation in a most odious undertaking -- the "multinational forces" in Sinai (Italian minesweepers are operating in the Gulf of Aqaba). As is well known, after the "return" of Sinai to Egypt it was these forces which took over from the Israeli invaders. In other words, one set of occupiers was replaced by another.

Commenting on the results of E. Colombo's visit to Israel some news organs expressed perplexity, to put it mildly, over the following points: Italy, they point out, depends on deliveries of Arab oil, and the Italian foreign minister should have remembered that when he was flirting with the Israeli leaders. There is no denying that following in the wake of U.S. foreign policy can lead a long way from national interests.

Colombo was not the first high-ranking West European representative to visit Israel recently. These visits can only be viewed as a sort of connivance at the policy of aggression and expansion which Tel Aviv pursues. And the following fact confirms this conclusion best of all. The door had barely had time to close, so to speak, behind the guest from the banks of the Tiber before Chief of the General Staff Eytan spoke in Israel. He openly bragged that Israeli troops were concentrated on the border with Lebanon. Casting aside diplomatic ambiguities, Eytan shamelessly threatened to "go as far as Beirut and destroy the Palestinian leadership." "There is no alternative to a military operation," he announced.

If this inflammatory statement from the Israeli warrior is the only result of the Italian foreign minister's visit to Israel, it is scarcely likely that anyone is planning to congratulate E. Colombo on the "success" of this mission.

PASOK CHIDED FOR APPROVING SPAIN'S NATO ENTRY

LD071752 Moscow in Greek to Greece 15-0 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] The official ceremony declaring Spain the 16th NATO member is due to take place in a few days at the Bonn session of the NATO countries' leaders. It is well known that unanimous consent of all NATO members is required for a country to be admitted to membership of this Western military-political alliance--even one country's opposition to signing the Brussels Protocol would have prevented Spain's entry.

The last country to approve Spain's membership in NATO was Greece. How did it come about that the Panhellenic Socialist Movement [PASOK], which stated officially on many occasions its opposition to expanding existing blocs, suddenly assumed the metaphorical role of a bricklayer placing the last brick in the new NATO edifice, the same NATO bloc from which PASOK promised during the October 1981 parliamentary elections to withdraw Greece?

It is well known that the chief argument of the supporters of the pro-Atlantic solution adopted at the Greek Parliament was that the request for NATO entry was allegedly made by the representatives of the Spanish people and thus expressed the view of the entire Spanish people. Therefore, the supporters of Spain's entry into NATO maintained, refusal of entry would constitute a violation of the sovereign right of the Spanish nation and intervention in the internal affairs of Spain. However, one cannot but regard this argument as an obvious exaggeration, because all who followed the discussions that went on in Spain on the topic of the country's entry into NATO are very well aware of the sharp political struggle concerning this issue and the lack of unanimity among Spaniards regarding the plan to get the country into the North Atlantic bloc. In fact, the Spanish Socialists, a party which in its politics and ideology embraces views similar to those of PASOK, stood decisively against the country's entry into NATO, considering quite justifiably that such a decision is contrary to the Spanish people's real national interests. However, it was Spain's ruling party of the right and center, the Democratic Center Union, and the government which enjoyed an insignificant majority in Parliament, that insisted on a pro-Atlantic decision. Of course -- and there is no doubt about this -- such a solution corresponds first and foremost to the wishes of the United States and the militarist circles in other countries of the bloc.

We could therefore say that PASOK, which declares its readiness to contribute to the lessening of world tension and the development of good-neighborly relations between countries, in essence became an accomplice in the expansion of the Western military-political bloc and consequently, whether PASOK wants to or not, it does not contribute to lessening world tension.

And finally, there is something the supporters of Spain's entry into NATO remained silent about when speaking in Parliament. With ample justification we can suppose that they remained silent about serious matters of which it is customary not to talk loudly, and which unquestionably influenced the adoption of this decision. For example, they were silent concerning the results of U.S. Secretary of State Haig's visit to Athens which took place a few days before the debate in Parliament on the subject of Spain's entry into NATO. How could we fail to recall in this connection Haig's promises to start a dialogue between Washington and Athens touching on all of Greece's crucial national problems, including problems involving the status of the American military bases on Greek soil? Haig allegedly showed understanding about the problems facing Greece and even respect for its standpoints. Is it not, then, this understanding and respect which pushed Greece to support the decision in favor of Spain's entry into NATO?

IRAQ PROPOSES CEASE-FIRE WITH IRAN

LD100912 Moscow TASS in English 0850 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Jun, TASS -- A joint meeting of the Revolutionary Command Council of Iraq and the leadership of the Ba'th Party, held here, resolved to propose a mutual cease-fire to Iran on conditions of the withdrawal of the Iraqi troops beyond the state frontier and arbitration for settling the conflict between the two countries.

A statement, distributed by the INA agency, points out that this proposal was caused by the necessity of mobilizing all forces to help the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples in the repulsion of the Israeli aggression.

IRAQ DEPUTY PREMIER'S MOSCOW TALKS REPORTED

PM091111 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jun 82 p 4

[Text] A conversation took place on 4 June between B.N. Ponomarev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and T. 'Aziz, member of the Revolution Command Council and Iraqi deputy prime minister.

A number of questions relating to Soviet-Iraq relations were examined.

T. 'Aziz departed Moscow the same day.

U.S. AIRCRAFT CARRIERS PROCEED TO MEDITERRANEAN

LD100926 Moscow TASS in Egnlish 0714 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] New York, 10 Jun, TASS -- The aircraft carriers Forrestal and Independence are proceeding to the Mediterranean, UPI reports quoting American intelligence sources. They will strengthen the United States naval squadron in the area, headed by the aircraft carriers John Kennedy and Eisenhower. John Kennedy and ships escorting it are already in the immediate vicinity of the Lebanese coast.

Political observers assess the Pentagon's "show of strength" as an action in support of the Israeli aggressor and do not preclude the possibility of direct United States intervention if necessary.

ISRAELIS BOMB SYRIAN AL-BIQA VALLEY MISSILES

LD091740 Moscow TASS in English 1730 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] Beirut, 9 Jun, TASS -- Israeli war planes today struck with missiles and bombs Syrian missile complexes, located in the Al-Biqa valley, Radio Lebanon reported.

Stubborn fighting is under way in high-land areas of Lebanon, in the towns of Tyre, Sayda, Ad-Damur, and also on the approaches to the capital. The aggressors strike blows from the air, ground and sea. They made an attempt to land troops from helicopters in the settlement of Ayn-Ata, but the joint units of the Palestine resistance movement and the national patriotic forces of Lebanon beat off the enemy attacks and forced the enemy troops to retreat.

USSR DEPUTY MINISTER RECEIVES ARAB ENVOYS

LD091836 Moscow TASS in English 1814 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text) Moscow, Jun 9, TASS -- Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR Viktor Stukalin today received the ambassadors of Jordan Hani Khasawinah, of Algeria al-'Ayyashi Yakir, of Kuwait A al-Jarrah, of Tunisia H Gherab and Charge d'Affairs ad Interim of Lebanon in the USSR M. Salame. They briefed Viktor Stukalin on the conference of heads of diplomatic missions of Arab states in Moscow, which adopted a statement condemning Israel's aggression against Lebanon and the barbarous actions of the Israeli Army on the Lebanese territory.

The Soviet side reaffirmed the principled stand in support of the Arab rightful cause. It was stressed that the Soviet Union firmly denounces the new Israeli aggression, demands its termination, undelayed and unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli troops from Lebanese soil.

INA Report

JN100132 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1920 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow, 9 Jun (INA) -- At the USSR Foreign Ministry today Viktor Stukalin, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, met with Jordanian Ambassador Dr Hani Khasawinah in his capacity as the dean of the Arab diplomatic corps in the Soviet Union, and the ambassadors of Kuwait, Algiera, Tunisia and the Lebanese charge d'affairs.

The dangerous situation in the Arab region, the need to adopt quick and effective measures guaranteeing the immediate withdrawal of the Israeli aggressors from the Lebanese territory and limiting the Zionist entity's expansionist policy were reviewed during the meeting.

The Arab ambassadors informed the USSR official of their appreciation for the USSR Government's stand on the Israeli aggression against Lebanon and the liquidation war waged by Israel against the Palestinian forces.

In a statement to the INA correspondent after the meeting, Dr Khasawinah, dean of the Arab diplomatic corps in the Soviet Union said that he discussed with the Soviet deputy foreign minister the need to stop the war between Iraq and Iran and the concentration of all friendly efforts to achieve this purpose so that all potentials will be directed at the Zionist enemy.

Khasawinah added that the USSR official expressed his country's condemnation of the Israeli attack and asserted the Soviet Union's complete and constant support for the Palestinian peoples struggle and for Lebanon's sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity.

REACTION TO ISRAELI INVASION OF LEBANON

Bovin Commentary

OW100225 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 2200 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Commentary by Aleksandr Bovin, IZVESTIYA political observer, from the "Vremya" program]

[Text] Hello comrades. The broad-scale Israeli invasion of Lebanon has sharply aggravated the situation in the Near East. In his letter to Reagan, Begin indicated that the Israeli Army has been ordered to push the Palestinians 25 miles from the border. In fact the military and political operation initiated by Israel -- which, as if to mock common sense, was given the name "Peace for Galilee" -- is an operation which has other more far-reaching aims.

Now, first of all, Tel Aviv aims to destroy the military infrastructure of the PLO, to smash its military formation and thereby sharply weaken the role and significance of the PLO. According to Tel Aviv's schemes this should prepare the ground for the second stage of the Camp David process. On the one hand, the estimate is that a weakened and intimidated Lebanon will agree to conclude a separate agreement with Israel along the lines of the Camp David set-up while, on the other hand, the weakening of the PLO should push Jordan toward joining the Camp David process. As Israel supposes, the question of establishing a Palestinian state can be removed in this way and the solution of the Palestinian question can be reduced to the notorious autonomy within the framework of a great Israel.

This, as I see it, is the main strategic aim. But there are other parallel aims, so to speak. First of all, the intervention in Lebanon, according to Tel Aviv's estimates, must deepen the disunity in the Arab world, which is already divided without this over differences over the very same Camp David, for instance, or the Iran-Iraq war. Second, Tel Aviv is quite obviously pursuing the aim of forcing Syria out of Lebanon and thereby increasing its isolation. And finally, third, the demonstration of force by Tel Aviv pursues the aim of preventing Egypt's rapproachement with the Arab world, which is objectionable to Tel Aviv.

The role of the United States, in this situation ought to be mentioned in particular. In principle, the Americans would like to reconcile Israel with the so-called moderate Arab states and therefore they oppose Begin's excessive militancy. This militancy, of course, alienates the Arabs from Israel, and in connection with this Begin's latest advanture will hardly evoke enthusiasm in Washington. At the same time, of course, there is no sympathy in Washington for either Syria or the Palestinians, and therefore the weakening of the latter is seen quite favorably.

But the main thing, nonetheless, lies in the fact that all these strategic and tactical calculations of Washington are dominated by its invariable support for Israel. And it is precisely this support, regardless of the grumbling which can sometimes be heard coming from Washington, which serves as the objective prerequisite for Israel's aggressive actions.

And, comrades, the last thing I would like to say is that this bloodshed in Lebanon is a direct consequence of the Camp David accords. By eliminating the danger to its southwestern borders, disuniting the Arab world and ensuring itself -- as Tel Aviv sees it -- a kind of impunity, Israel has gained the opportunity to increase pressure in other directions. Annexation of the Golan Heights stems from this as well as this adventure in Lebanon which we are witnessing today.

PRAVDA on Israeli 'Brigandage'

LD092148 Moscow TASS in English 2058 GMT 9 Jun 82

["To Stop Aggression" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 10 Jun,TASS -- "The aggressor's actions most obviously point to the aims set by him, by undertaking this large-scale invasion. [sentence as received The aim is primarily to rout the Palestine resistance movement, to downgrade the Palestinian people to the status of refugees, to break their will to resistance, to the struggle for the right to have an independent state of their own," Pavel Demchenko writes in the newspaper PRAVDA today.

"What is actually underway is the second stage of the Camp David agreements signed in 1978 by the United States of America, Israel and Egypt, now with the (?force) of arms. Undertaking the attempt to rout the Palestine Liberation Organization, Israel would like to impose upon the Palestinians the notorious 'autonomy' in conditions of permanent occupation of the western bank of the River Jordan and the Gaza Strip", the commentary runs.

But this is not the only aim set by the aggressor and his American supporters", the author writes. The idea to beat the Arabs, one by one, originated in Camp David.

Egypt was taken out of the Arab ranks at that time. And now Tel Aviv and Washington consider Lebanon as the weakest link."

"Perpetrating brigandage on the Lebanese territory, they hope to establish in Lebanon a regime ready for cooperation with Israel, through electing at the coming elections a president of the country, suitable to the United States and Israel", the commentary runs.

"And, finally, the aim is set to largely weaken Syria so that in such a way to make it reconcile itself with the loss of the Golan Heights and probably to make it more pliable towards the Camp David agreements."

"It is not difficult to understand that all this meets the strategic designs of American imperialism which seeks to turn the Middle East into its important military-political springboard. It is not accidental that Washington these days not just connives at the aggressor, but fully supports him."

The United States likes to talk much about "a Soviet threat" to Arab peoples, about somebody allegedly threatening Israeli security. Actually, there is an Israeli threat to Arab peoples, there is Israeli aggression against Arab peoples, there is American complicity with that aggression. To end the Israeli aggression, to withdraw all troops from the Lebanese territory -- this is the call of the day, it is stressed in the commentary of the newspaper PRAVDA.

Ponomarev on U.S. 'Complicity'

LD091550 Moscow TASS in English 1445 GMT 9 Jun 82

["American Cover for the Israeli Aggression" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 9 Jun, TASS -- TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

The United States again high-handedly vetoed yesterday a resolution at the Security Council demanding that Israel halt all of its military operations and immediately and unconditionally withdraw its troops beyond Lebanon's internationally recognised borders. Thus the United States has again displayed disregard for the opinion of all members of the Security Council and international community. The stand of the U.S. representative aroused indignation among the U.N. circles, where Washington's veto is interpreted as an attempt at frustrating a cease-fire in Lebanon.

The American veto on the resolution tabled by Spain is evidence of the fact that the U.S. administration is continuing its policy of unlimited support and encouragement of Tel Aviv to fresh brigand acts in the Middle Ease.

This is above all a policy of ensuring a political diplomatic cover for Israel as well as justifying in every way possible Israel's aggressive actions against the Arab peoples, of rendering enormous economic, financial and military aid to Tel Aviv.

Addressing a press conference in London yesterday, U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig admitted that in spite of the widening armed thrust of Israeli troops into Lebanon, Washington did not consider any moves towards ending U.S. arms supplies to Tel Aviv. A similar statement also came from the Pentagon after the meeting of U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger with the Israeli ambassador to the USA. A spokesman for the Pentagon said that far from taking any measures to end such supplies, the U.S. administration is on the contrary planning to supply Israel with additional numbers of "M-60" tanks, more than 50 self-propelled howitzers and 110 armoured personnel carriers "M-113".

It is precisely these weapons received from the USA that Israel is using today against Lebanon's civilian population and Palestinian refugees, sowing death in Lebanese towns and villages.

American military, economic and political support for Tel Aviv's brigand actions is so large in its scale that it is tantamount to actual complicity of the United States in the bloody adventures of its "strategic ally" against the Arab countries.

In his report from London NBC correspondent Tom Brockow quoted the U.S. secretary of state as saying in an interview with American journalists that the USA is by no means unhappy about the destruction of Palestinian positions in southern Lebanon. But the point at issue is actually the destruction by Israeli aggressors of Palestinian refugee camps and centres, the total number of Palestinian refugees in Lebanon being from 300 to 400 thousand. This cynical disregard for the destinies of the Palestinians, who lost their homeland because of the Israeli policies, is added proof of the fact that the U.S. administration supports and encourages Tel Aviv's course aimed at destroying the Arab people of Palestine.

Haig also said that it is necessary to establish a buffer zone under U.S. control so that there be a stable government in Lebanon. It must clearly follow from what he said that in hampering a cease-fire in Lebanon, Washington is bent on partitioning Lebanon and dismantling it as an independent and sovereign state. This is precisely the aim of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. It, as is known, started right after the talks which Israeli Defence Minister Sharon held in Washington. Consequently, whatever evasive verbiage and far-fetched excuses the U.S. leaders may use, the whole world sees that the USA is responsible for actual complicity in the Israeli brigand thrust and extermination of the Arab people of Palestine.

Israeli Withdrawal Demanded

LD010158 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Observer Leonid Rassadin commentary]

[Text] Reports from Lebanon state Israel is escalating its aggression against the country. Hundreds of Lebanese towns and villages have been subjected to heavy artillery barrages and air bombardment. Thousands of Lebanese and Palestinian refugees have been killed or injured. More from our observer Leonid Rassadin:

The international community naturally cannot watch indifferently the dramatic developments in Lebanon. Israel's aggression meets with a growing storm of protest. The UN Security Council has convened once again to discuss Israel's action. It passed a resolution urging Tel Aviv to stop all the military operations and immediately withdraw its troops from Lebanon. The American delegate, however, voted against and vetoed the resolution. All the 14 members of the Security Council voted for the draft resolution introduced by Spain. So once again the United States openly took the side of the Israeli aggressors who crossed into the territory of Lebanon, a sovereign state which borders Israel.

And how in this case one should treat numerous assurances of American officials pledging their adherence to peace in Lebanon and the Middle East as a whole? It is now plain obvious that the Washington administration does all it can to justify the brutal act of the Israeli invaders. There is hardly any doubt that the aggression plan was coordinated with the United States. The United States armed Israel to its teeth and was pushing it towards adventurous military actions. Washington has gone even further and has actually decided to support Israel's aggression. A large convoy of American ships is now being transferred to the east Mediterranean. It includes an aircraft carrier that has 5,000 American servicemen and 90 planes aboard. Israel's attack on Lebanon is a direct outcome of the Camp David deal and the American-Israeli strategic cooperation. This makes the American administration wholly responsible, along with the Israeli leaders, for the current act of banditry.

As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, it condemns decisively Israel's aggression against the Lebanese and the Palestinians. The Soviet foreign minister, Andrey Gromyko, now staying in New York, met one of the leaders of the Palestine Liberation organization, Faruq Qaddumi.

The Soviet foreign minister reaffirmed the Soviet Union's invariable support for the just cause of the Palestinian Arabs fighting under the PLO leadership against the annexationist policy of Israel for freedom and independence and the realization of their legitimate national rights.

Israel's aggression against Lebanon and the Palestinians brings the Middle East once again to a dangerous line. The Soviet Union demands that an immediate end be put to Israelis invasion of Lebanon and that the Israeli troops be withdrawn to their own territory.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA on Invasion

LD100842 Moscow TASS in English 0710 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow, Jun 10, TASS -- "Having isolated Egypt, Tel Aviv with United States assistance has completely freed its hands for striking a blow on other Arab states opposing it and on the Palestine movement", the newspaper SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA emphasizes today. "A new stage in the Arab-Israeli conflict has begun which the Western mass media have already called the fifth Middle East war", the newpaper remarks. "Thus, the Israeli invasion is the application of the methods of force of the Camp David policy worked out in the White House. Today Lebanon is the target of the invaders, tomorrow it may be Syria".

The Soviet newspaper also notes such a factor which Israel undoubtedly used for its arrogant action. "This is the lack of Arab unity, connivance at Tel Aviv by the West European states as evidenced by the Jerusalem meeting of the Political Committee of the European Council. FRG Foreign Minister Genscher also made his contribution to the money box of the aggressor. He recently held talks in Tel Aviv with the Begin government on a possible expansion of the operation of the agreement on strategic cooperation between Israel and the United States through other NATO countries subscribing to it."

"The American-Israeli conspiracy against Lebanon should be regarded in the context of the overall intensification of aggressiveness of the United States, its attempts to recarve the map of the world as vividly shown also by the developments around the Falkland Islands," the newspaper notes.

The Washington administration, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA goes on to say, pretends that the developments in the Middle East supposedly arouse Washington's anxiety, but the hypocrisy of American diplomacy can never mislead anyone. The resolution of the Seventh Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly on the Palestine question, held in New York in April last, bluntly qualifies American Middle East policy as a serious threat to peace and international security. As the TASS statement emphasizes, "The whole world today sees still more clearly what results are produced by the conspiracy of Washington and Tel Aviv".

Time has confirmed the profound correctness of the Soviet position in assessing Middle East developments. It was more than once formulated in Leonid Brezhnev's speeches and statements of our government. "The essence of the Soviet position is that peace in the Middle East will be really lasting and not become a shaky truce only if the Israeli troops are withdrawn from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and the inalienable rights of the Palestine Arab people are implemented, including their right to self-determination and the setting up of their own state, and also if the rights of all states, directly involved in the conflict, to independent existence and security are safeguarded", the newspaper writes.

AUCCTU STRONGLY CONDEMNS ISRAELI AGGRESSION

LD101104 Moscow TASS in English 1041 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow, Jun 10, TASS -- The Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions has strongly condemned Israel's criminal aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

"Tel Aviv's military machinery equipped with the latest in technology by U.S. imperialism was set in motion against a neighboring Arab country in violation of all norms of international law and the Charter and decisions of the United Nations," the council said in a statement.

It emphasised that the aim of Israel's large-scale aggression is to destroy the Palestine resistance movement which, as Israeli authorities see it, would remove the question of ensuring the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine from the order of the day.

Undoubtedly, Tel Aviv's fresh criminal action, undertaken with Washington's encouragement, comes as a result of the capitulatory Camp David collusion and is directly linked with a new U.S.-Israeli agreement, the so-called memorandum on understanding in the field of strategic cooperation between the United States and Israel, which put a juridical seal on their aggressive military-political alliance.

USSR RED CROSS TO AID PALESTINIANS

LD091656 Moscow TASS in English 1545 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow, 9 Jun, TASS -- Expressing sentiments of internationalist solidarity with Palestinian refugees and the population of Lebanon who suffered from Israeli aggression, the Union of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of the USSR will send medicines and dressing materials to the Palestinian Red Crescent Society, which are to be brought by an Aeroflot plane in the next few days.

PRAVDA REPORTS DEPARTURE OF LIBYA'S JALLUD

PM091203 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 May 82 p 1

[TASS report: "Moscow Departure"]

[Text] A.S. Jallud, member of the revolutionary leadership of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, left Moscow on 28 May, having been in the Soviet Union on a working visit.

He was seen off at the airport by N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, USSR first deputy minister of defense; N.S. Ryzhov, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, and other officials.

The farewell party included M.K. Sha'aban, secretary of the People's Committee of the Libyan Hamahiriyah People's Bureau in the USSR.

KUZNETSOV RECEIVES ZAMBIAN DELEGATION

LD082126 Moscow TASS in English 1910 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow, 8 Jun, TASS -- Vasiliy Kuznetsov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first vice-president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, received in the Kremlin today Humphrey Mulemba, general secretary of the United National Independence Party (UNIP) and members of a Zambian party and government delegation headed by him.

During the meeting, which passed in a friendly atmosphere, Vasiliy Kuznetsov told the visiting delegation about the guidelines of domestic and foreign policies of the Soviet Union, about the efforts of the Soviet people to fulfill the programme for the economic and social development of Soviet society worked out by the 26th Congress of the CPSU, and about the preparation for the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. Speaking about the Soviet Union's struggle for consolidating peace and curbing the arms race, he underlined the great significance for the future of all peoples of the peace initiatives advanced by Leonid Brezhnev in his speeches at the 17th Congress of Soviet trade unions, at the celebrations in Tashkent, and at the 19th Congress of Soviet Komsomol. Vasiliy Kuznetsov expressed the solidarity of the Soviet people with the struggle waged by African nations to eliminate the vestiges of colonialism, racism and apartheid in Africa.

Humphrey Mulemba highly praised the new Soviet initiatives aimed at ensuring peace and international security. Speaking about the situation in southern Africa, he expressed gratitude to the Soviet people for the support they give to African nations in their struggle for an independent and prosperous Africa, free from colonialism, and for the assistance they render to Zambia and other African countries in building a new life.

During the meeting both sides stressed the imperative necessity of strengthening unity of all forces which champion peace, freedom and national independence in the current complicated international situation. It was noted that the successful development of contacts between the Soviet Union and Zambia in diverse fields came in line with the interests of the peoples of both countries. The sides expressed the conviction that the current visit would promote stronger Soviet-Zambian relations.

YEPISHEV DELEGATION COMPLETES MOZAMBIQUE VISIT

PM100953 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Jun 82 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Visit Ends"]

[Text] Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, has returned to Moscow after heading a delegation of Soviet Army and Navy political workers on an official visit to Mozambique.

During the visit Army General A.A. Yepishev and the members of the delegation were received by Marshal Samora Moises Machel, president of Mozambique, chairman of the Mozambique Liberation Front (FRELIMO) party and commander in chief of the armed forces. During the meeting an exchange of opinions took place on questions of interest to both sides.

Problems of strengthening cooperation between the armed forces of the Soviet Union and Mozambique and between the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate and the Mozambique Armed Forces National Political Commissariat were the focus of attention in the talks held between Army General A.A. Yepishev and members of the FRELIMO party Central Committee Standing Political Committee (Politburo) Lt Gen A. Chipande, minister of national defense, and Lt Gen A. Guebuza, political commissar of the Mozambique Armed Forces.

Army General A.A. Yepishev and his companions toured the country and visited a command and political school and a number of military units and subunits, where they familiarized themselves with the combat training and life of Mozambique servicemen.

The Soviet political workers were given the opportunity to inspect the sights of the country and visit sites of combat glory. The delegation laid a wreath at the monument to the heroes in Maputo.

The visit took place in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

GROMYKO, BENIN MINISTER EXCHANGE GREETINGS

PM090955 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Jun 82 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] USSR Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko and Benin Foreign Minister T. Adjibabe have exchanged telegrams of congratulations in connection with the 20th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and Benin.

The telegrams express confidence that relations between the USSR and Benin will continue to develop to the benefit of the Soviet and Benin peoples and in the interests of strengthening world peace and progress.

CPSU, TANZANIAN PARTY SIGN PARTY TIES DOCUMENT

LD082326 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] A plan for party ties between the CPSU and the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania was signed in Dar es Salaam today for 1982-83.

Mwakawago, national executive secretary of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania, expressed satisfaction at the development of friendly relations between the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania and the CPSU, saying that the new plan would serve the further strengthening of cooperation between the two parties.

LONDON JOURNAL CITED ON U.S. PRESENCE IN KENYA

EA081340 Moscow in Somali to East Africa 1600 GMT 7 Jun 82

[From the "East Africa Last Week" program]

[Text] The United States is strengthening its foothold in Kenya, according to the NEW AFRICAN magazine published in London. The magazine says that recently the port of Mombasa was made accessible to U.S. naval ships and a U.S. Navy fleet, led by the aircraft carrier USS Constellation, anchored there with 6,000 sailors and soldiers going ashore.

It has become normal in recent times for U.S. naval ships to enter Mombasa port. That means, the magazine says, that Kenya has become one of the countries participating in U.S. plans to make the Indian Ocean a zone where the United States has many bases. North of Mombasa port is Berbera, in Somalia, where the United States has a military base. The United States makes no secret of its intention to have a strong foothold along the East African coast, an area where it claims to have a vital interest.

NEW AFRICAN says $50 million has been set aside for dredging the port of Mombasa, making it deep enough to accommodate the huge American ships. A large sum of money has also been allocated to improve the airport and for a plant designed to serve modern warplanes.

U.S. military expansion goes side by side with the move to invest U.S. money in all sectors of Kenya's economy. This investment has been estimated at $200 million. Kenya's technology is administered in reality by U.S. multinationals. The United States also influences all spheres of social life in Kenya. Hundreds of people work in the U.S. Embassy in Nairobi, which has become an investigation office, NEW AFRICAN notes. A telecommunications office manned by U.S. sailors has been opened in Mombasa. The number of people from the so-called peace office, affiliated with the U.S. intelligence agency, is increasing.

Strengthening the U.S. foothold in Kenya is cause for concern to Kenyans opposed to interference by foreigners in the internal affairs of their country and other African countries, the magazine says.

GUATEMALAN LEADER DECLARES HIMSELF SOLE RULER

LD100850 Moscow TASS in English 0700 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] San Jose, 10 Jun, TASS - Brigadier-General Efrain Rios Montt, the chairman of the military junta in Guatemala, which seized power as a result of a coup d'etat on March 23 this year, announced that he was dissolving the three-man ruling body and would be the sole ruler of the country. No reasons have been reported for this decision. An official statement will be made later on behalf of the armed forces, Efrain Rios Montt added.

News agencies report that the presidential palace in Guatemala city is being guarded by reinforced army units.

GROMYKO MEETS MEXICAN COUNTERPART IN NEW YORK

LD092304 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2153 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] New York, 9 Jun, TASS -- A meeting has taken place here between A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, and Mexican Foreign Minister J. Castaneda.

The ministers exchanged opinions on questions of the agenda of the second special session of the UN General Assembly and on a number of current international problems concerning primarily the reduction of tension in the world and specific measures in the sphere of disarmament. They once again confirmed the extensive coincidence of the positions of the USSR and Mexico on these very important problems and came out for increased efforts in the struggle to strengthen the peace and security of the peoples and to eliminate hotbeds of tension and conflicts in the South Atlantic and in the Near East.

The conversation also touched upon questions of bilateral Soviet-Mexican relations. Their traditionally friendly nature and the readiness of the two sides for further development of cooperation between the USSR and Mexico was stressed with satisfaction.

BREZHNEV SENDS MESSAGE ON NICARAGUAN FLOODS

PM091119 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 May 82 p 1

[Text] To Comrade Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Governing Council of the Government of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua:

Accept my sincere sympathy in connection with the serious natural disaster that has befallen the Republic of Nicaragua -- the flood which resulted in deaths and considerable material damage.

Please convey my profound condolences to the bereaved families.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev.

Saavedra Reply

LD032202 Moscow TASS in English 2011 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow, 3 Jun TASS -- A message has come to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev from member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and coordinator of the Steering Council of the Government of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua, Daniel Ortega Saavedra. He expressed sincere gratitude for condolences over a heavy natural calamity -- a flood which hit Nicaragua. It caused human casualties and inflicted considerable material damage.

Medical Aid

LD101110 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0915 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Managua, 10 Jun (TASS) -- The first consignment of equipment for a field hospital for 100 patients has been delivered here from the USSR by Aeroflot. It is to supply aid to those who suffered during the heavy floods that engulfed a large part of the territory of Nicaragua. About 30 Soviet doctors and other specialists to make up the hospital personnel arrived on the same plane.

This noble gesture by the Soviet Union, (Reynaldo Tefel) coordinator of the emergency disaster committee, said in an interview with TASS correspondent Sergey Gorbunov, is a clear demonstration of the selfless solidarity of the government and people of the USSR with our republic.

Providing the hospital to Nicaragua is the most significant aid the country has received thus far from abroad in its battle with the aftermath of the floods. The hospital will be set up in the Department of Chinandega, which suffered the most from the weather. There has been a noticeable shortage of medical personnel in the country. That is why it is very important that Soviet doctors and medical equipment have come to Nicaragua, (Reynaldo Tefel) stressed.

The aid of the Soviet Union is of immense moral and political singificance to the people of Nicaragua, Nicaraguan Health Minister Lea Guido de Lopez pointed out. Thanks to the delivery of the Soviet hospital, she said, many serious problems now facing Nicaraguan doctors will be solved.

BREZHNEV SENDS CONDOLENCE MESSAGE TO CASTRO

LD078102 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent a telegram to Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, president of the republic's State Council and Council of Ministers. The telegram says:

Please accept this expression of our most sincere sympathy in connection with the natural disasters that have struck Cuba. The hurricane and floods have led to a loss of human lives and have caused the country considerable material damage. Please convey our profound condolences to the families of those who have died and suffered.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON CC PLENUM DECISIONS

PM091009 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jun 82 p 1

[Editorial: "The Main Party Concern"]

[Text] The May (1982) plenum of the party's Central Committee was an event of tremendous importance in our life. The report of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Food Program for the period through 1990, approved by the plenum, and the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolutions defining methods and means of implementing it outlined paths for the further all-round, dynamic development of the country's agronindustrial complex for the people's benefit. The resolution of the food problem and the reliable provision of food products for the country's population are set as the central party and state task for the 11th and 12th 5-year plans. And the warm, unanimous approval with which the Soviet people have greeted the Central Committee plenum decisions is quite natural.

Major, complex and extremely responsible tasks face party, Soviet and economic organs, trade unions, the Komsomol and all the country's working people. They impose great obligations on every party organization and every communist. "Our cadres' knowledge and organizational skill and the party's whole rich experience of work among the masses," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said from the platform of the CPSU Central Committee plenum, "must all be brought into play."

Broad discussion of the materials and decisions of the May plenum has now begun in party organizations. Party committee plenums, aktiv meetings and primary organizations must comprehensively study concrete ways and means of implementing the tasks set. Here what is needed is a profound, detailed analysis of the state of affairs and accumulated experience, an exacting approach to one's own work and the desire to discover all reserves and all potential for improving matters. The successful attainment of the goals outlined will be determined largely by the aptness, depth and accuracy of the decisions adopted and by the level of militancy and purposefulness in implementing them.

Rural communists are in the front ranks of the nationwide struggle to implement the Food Program. Rural party organizations now account for 6 million fighters -- one-third of the entire party. That is a tremendous force. And each one of those rural communists and each one of the 4 million Komsomol members who work alongside them must set an example of initiative, will and persistence in fulfilling the tasks set.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum particularly noted the role of kolkhoz and sovkhoz primary party organizations. The moral and psychological climate in collectives, the level of organization and discipline and labor output, and therefore the end results, depend to a decisive extent on their work. The tasks of communists working in construction, land reclamation, procurement, processing and other enterprises and institutions in the agroindustrial complex are equally crucial. It is particularly important that party organizations concentrate their efforts on the most important thing -- working with people and mobilizing their knowledge, experience, energy and creative initiative to fulfill the party's plans.

Much depends on the leaders of agricultural production. It is the duty of party committees to organize the selection, placing and education of cadres in this sector of prime importance in such a way as to ensure that farms, teams and departments are everywhere headed by leaders who know their job, care about it and know how to work with people.

It is extremely important to notice and promote capable, promising workers in good time and help them to master the difficult art of leadership, management and education. At the same time it is necessary to eradicate more resolutely the practice of unjustifiably frequent cadre reshuffles in the countryside.

Party raykoms have accumulated much experience of organizational and ideological education work. The standard of this work must be raised still higher today. The party, taking account of the complexity and diversity of the tasks resolved at rayon level, is adopting a number of measures to strengthen rural raykoms and create, in particular, agriculture sections within them. The main thing now is to make fuller use of all the rich potential which has been created for accelerating agricultural production growth.

One priority task for party organizations is to carry out extensive, militant propaganda work and explain to the masses the USSR Food Program and other documents of the CPSU Central Committee May plenum. Leading party, soviet and economic cadres must play the most active part in this work. It is also important to involve scientists and specialists, production frontrunners and innovators and our best propaganda forces. A highly crucial role in propagandizing the plenum decisions belongs to the mass information and propaganda media -- central and local newspapers, television and radio and socio-political and agricultural journals. Let the flame of socialist competition burn brighter in collectives in the cities and the countryside, and let the struggle for quality and efficiency in agricultural production and for high end results be extended from day to day.

The program for radically improving the good situation in the country is designed for two 5-year plan periods. At the same time it must not be forgotten that the foundations of success are being laid today. Our immediate task is to do everything necessary to ensure a substantial increase in the productivity of arable and livestock farming this very year, to ensure the fulfillment and overfulfillment of state plans for purchases of grain, meat, milk and other produce and create reliable foundations for a more rapid rise in agricultural production in the years to come.

The impressive scale and goals of the tasks which lie ahead inspire Soviet people and infuse them with creative strength. And there is no more important, honorable task for party organizations and all communists in the cities and the countryside than to implement the party's decisions in the shape of concrete deeds and glorious new victories.

PRAVDA VIEWS ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF FOOD PROGRAM

PM091541 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jun 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Improving the Management of the Agroindustrial Complex"]

[Text] Soviet people have greeted the results of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum with profound satisfaction. The USSR Food Program and the other documents approved by the plenum outline a package of measures aimed at substantially increasing the production of food products and the economic efficiency of all components of the agroindustrial complex.

Our party consistently implements the modern agrarian policy initiated by the CPSU Central Committee March (1965) plenum, enriching it with important new theoretical conclusions and practical decisions. An essential feature of this policy at the present stage is the comprehensive approach toward achieving the set aims and the improvement of the management of the whole food business in the country.

"Simultaneously with the food program," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted at the CPSU Central Committee plenum, "we are to discuss and adopt a system of measures aimed at improving the management of the agroindustrial complex and improving the economic mechanism.... management and planning methods, incentive methods and the economic management mechanism must create the conditions for highly productive labor."

The need for this improvement is especially urgent in view of the fact that, for a number of reasons, definite disproportions have emerged in the development of the agroindustrial complex sectors. With the intensification of production and the division of labor, new sectors and organizations serving kolkhozes and sovkhozes have appeared. A network of enterprises to supply farms with material resources, repair equipment, apply fertilizers, carry out reclamation work and construction and transport and process the output of fields and livestock units -- enterprises that come under different ministries and departments -- has emerged in the countryside.

This specialization has made it possible to substantially improve labor productivity but at the same time has complicated interconnections, has strengthened departmental interests and has lessened concern for the end results. The management system has been cumbersome and uncoordinated and has led to unjustified growth in the administrative apparatus. To a certain extent this has caused shortcomings in planning and material and technical supply and has created parallelism and duplication in leadership. A considerable proportion of farms have been under the jurisdiction of numerous trust and associations, which has weakened the role of the rayon level. Over-regimentation has strengthened bureaucratic administration to the detriment of economic methods of management and has fettered local initiative.

The fulfillment of the Food Program requires a change in the existing situation. The CPSU Central Committee May plenum deemed it advisable to improve the management of agriculture and associated sectors at the center and at local level. For the first time, the agroindustrial complex is being singled out as an independent item [obyekt] of management. This will make it possible to combine territorial, sectorial and targeted program planning better and more efficiently. It is being based on the end result -- the uninterrupted supply of food to the country and the reduction of production costs.

In order to improve the work of the agroindustrial complex and increase production efficiency, it has been deemed necessary to form appropriate management organs. Agroindustrial associations are being set up in rayons, krays, oblasts and autonomous republics, and councils of ministers presidium commissions or some other organ for questions of the agroindustrial complex are being set up in the union republics. A presidium commission headed by a deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers is being formed in the USSR Council of Ministers. The commissions will include ministers and leaders of departments in the agroindustrial complex and also other officials, when necessary. The commissions are vested with great rights.

Special importance is attached to the rayon level. A management organ that really enjoys full rights, is democratic and is fully capable of influencing production with a view primarily to the interests of kolkhozes and sovkhozes is being formed at that level.

The agroindustrial associations that are being formed in rayons will include kolkhozes, sovkhozes, interfarm formations, procurement organs and processing and other enterprises associated with agricultural production. The supreme management organ of the rayon association will be a council formed by the rayon soviet of people's deputies. The council will include as chairman the chief of the rayon agriculture administration, kolkhoz chairmen, sovkhoz directors and the leaders of other agroindustrial complex enterprises and organizations.

Improved management opens up great opportunities for utilizing the economy's reserves. It will make it possible to eliminate departmental lack of coordination, to increase interest in the attainment of high end results, to reduce the size of the administrative apparatus and to create the conditions for more precise and effective leadership of all components of the single production process -- from field and livestock unit to the consumer. At the same time important preconditions are being created for the development of initiative and enterprise and for enhancing cadres' responsbility for increasing production and improving the economic efficiency of kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other enterprises and organizations.

There is special concern to develop the independence and strengthen the economy of kolkhozes and sovkhozes. This is understandable. They are the foundation of all agricultural production. There can be no place for a stereotyped approach under the conditions of our country, which is notable for the diversity of its production and natural climatic peculiarities. There is a special need for proprietorial gumption and independence in decisionmaking. That is why it is important for the new management organs to rid kolkhozes and sovkhozes of bureaucartic administration and petty tutelage. Everyone, no matter who they are, the plenum noted, must be prohibited from demanding that farms fulfill targets not provided for by the plan and from requesting information aside from that prescribed by state accounting. This must be a firm rule and there must be no deviating from it.

It is impossible to boost agricultural efficiency and improve relations with the partners of kolkhozes and sovkhozes without creating stable economic conditions and introducing real, not purely nominal financial autonomy. Such conditions exist by no means everywhere today. Many kolkhozes and sovkhozes are showing low profits or making a loss for a number of reasons, primarily as a result of the violation of the equivalency of exchange between the farms and certain enterprises serving them, incomplete equipment deliveries and the insufficiently efficient use of means of production. This has meant that prices, profits and credits have to a considerable extent lost the role of effective economic levers and incentives for increased output by fields and livestock units.

The part believes it necessary to rectify this situation. In order to create favorable conditions for financially autonomous activity by kolkhozes and sovkhozes, the CPSU Central Committee May plenum approved a number of important measures to strengthen farms' economy. We refer, above all, to the increase in purchase prices and the institution of markups on them for output produced under the worst conditions, at enterprises that show low profitability or make losses. As from the start of 1983 the purchase prices for cattle, hogs, sheep, milk, grain, sugar beet, potatoes, vegetables and certain other products are to be increased. In annual terms, the state is earmarking R16 billion for all these purposes.

To improve kolkhozes' financial position, it has been decided to write off their debts under bank loans to the tune of R9.7 billion. Moreover, the repayment of a further R11 billion-plus in debts is being postponed until a later date. The state will increase its assistance in the construction of housing, the erection and maintenance of creches, kindergartens, Young Pioneer camps, clubs and other cultural and consumer service facilities and the construction of roads on farms that show poor profitability or make losses. It is planned to earmark R3.3 billion per year for this. This assistance will enable the farms to use their own funds to expand production and also to improve farmers' working and living conditions.

Significant measures to improve material labor incentives are envisaged. Their main purpose is to create a direct, simple and clear connection between what each rural working person does and how, and what he earns.

Increasing attention is to be paid to remuneration for the end results. The team and collective contract and the job-contract-plus-bonus system of remuneration will be widely introduced as early as in the current 5-year plan. Practice confirms the effectiveness of payment in kind on farms and of the planned measures to make more active use of it on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Following the example of industry, it is proposed to introduce regional wage coefficients in many zones of the country. Material incentives for stockraisers are being strengthened and the salaries of leading personnel, specialists and employees of sovkhozes are being increased.

Substantial changes are being made to the relations between farms and their partners. The basis for assessing the work of organizations serving kolkhozes and sovkhozes and for awarding bonuses to their leaders and specialists is to be the results of agricultural production, as well as the performance of services. Partners' assistance in increasing production and deliveries of grain, meat, milk and other output will be encouraged via bonuses and high pay. Thus the essence of the measures lied in more closely aligning the economic, social and personal interests of all who work on the production conveyor from field and livestock unit to plant, store and consumer.

The measures to improve management and the economic mechanism are of tremendous importance for the development of the production forces of the countryside and the entire agroindustrial complex. In their scale and depth of impact on agriculture's socioeconomic development they represent, in sum, a major sociopolitical action. Vigorous utilization of the favorable new conditions will make it possible to implement the tasks of the food program more fully and to ensure increased production efficiency and a further improvement in the people's well-being.

The important changes in the system of management and of the economic mechanism face party, soviet and economic organs and all cadres in agroindustrial complex enterprises with great and responsible tasks. All the efforts, experience, knowledge and organizing and propaganda skill of every party organization and every communist must be directed toward implementing the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May plenum.

Great attention must be paid to analyzing farms' economic position. The increased role of financial autonomy demands of all cadres a profounder understanding of financing and credit problems and of the significance of prices, profits, prime cost and profitability for increased production efficiency. It is the task of party committees to draw the attention of all working people in the agroindustrial complex to economic questions. The system of party enlightenment and economic education, schools of leading experience and the efforts of personnel of the mass news and propaganda media must be geared to this.

Inspired by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May plenum, the working people of the agroindustrial complex have mounted active socialist competition for a big harvest and to fulfill the pledges of the second year of the 11th 5-year plan. They are fully determined to make a fitting contribution to implementing the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and the USSR Food Program and to provide the motherland with more grain, cotton, meat, milk and other output for the good of Soviet people.

NEED TO CUT FOOD IMPORTS FROM WEST EXPLAINED

PM081457 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 23, 4 Jun 82 pp 18-19

[I. Trofimova article: "Strategy for Increased Well-Being"]

[Excerpt] As is well known, in recent years the Soviet Union has been forced, particularly because of bad harvests, to buy grain, meat and certain other products abroad. This is done in the interests of the people.

The agreements on food purchases fit in with the general channel of the development of international economic cooperation. And it is by no means from altruistic considerations that the West expands trade relations with our country. Soviet orders and deliveries of raw materials, fuel and industrial equipment help Western firms to alleviate the unfavorable market situation under the conditions of the protracted economic crisis that the capitalist world is experiencing.

But the Soviet economy must be guaranteed against surprise under all conditions. The zigzags in the policy of the American administration, and not of it alone, only strengthen our conviction of that. Judging by Washington's actions, it is prepared to sacrifice the interests of its own companies, which derive an unquestionable advantage from cooperation with the Soviet Union, and, still more, the interests of West European firms for the sake of exploding the existing international division of labor. All kinds of sanctions and embargoes, people of the banks of the Potomac argue, fit in with the concept of "economic weakening" of socialism.

The Soviet Union's state interests demand that the country have everything necessary, including sufficient food and fodder resources of its own. This will provide us with a guarantee against any contingencies. Therefore the [Food] Program proceeds from the need to reduce food imports from the capitalist countries. Of course, this in no way means that the USSR is reveiwing its approach to East-West cooperation, but it has never tolerated the fact that some people can view generally accepted commercial deals an an "economic lasso."

CENTENNIAL TRIBUTE TO BOLSHEVIK P.A. BOGDANOV

PM090931 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Jun 82 Morning Edition p 2

[Article by Candidate of Historical Sciences A. Smolnikov: "Called by the Revolution; on the P.A. Bogdanov Birth Centennial"]

[Excerpts] His work for a number of years as chairman of the Supreme Council of the National Economy and, after the formation of the USSR, as deputy chairman of the Union Supreme Council of the National Economy, which proceeded in close liaison with V.I. Lenin and with F.E. Dzerzhinskiy, V.V. Kuybyshev, G.M. Krzhizhanovskiy and L.B. Krasin was a bright page in Bogdanov's life. It was a whole era when, as V.I. Lenin put it, "questions of economic building" acquired "absolutely exceptional significance for us. On this front we must win victory through slow, gradual -- it cannot be rapid -- but steady ascent and advance."

In implementing the ideas of Lenin's party for pursuing the new economic policy, Petr Alekseyevich adhered precisely to the norms of party life and struggle against manisfestations of bureaucratism and violations of the planned socialist economy.

For a number of years Petr Alekseyevich headed the Severo-Kavkazskiy krayispolkom. He made a profound study of the conditions of the development of agriculture and promoted the kray's economic recovery. He was responsible for the organization of the Volga-Don Canal and for the creation of the country's first large-scale agricultural enterprise, the "Giganti" sovkhoz. Addressing the 15th All-Russian Communist Party (Bolsheviks) Congress, P.A. Bogdanov noted the need to combine correctly local interests with statewide interests as a whole. A.I. Mikoyan who was then first secretary of the party kraykom, later recalled their years of joint struggle. "Cooperation with Bogdanov was always a pleasant experience for me. He was a man of great culture, with an amazing capacity for work: He had his eye on everything and liked to get right to the heart of problems."

As chairman of the board of Amtorg joint stock company in New York in 1930-1934, Bogdanov, in a situation in which the danger of war against the USSR was mounting, performed the responsible party assignment of activating business relations and the policy of trade dialogue with U.S. industrial, economic and scientific and technical cricles.

To a considerable degree we helped the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and the United States in 1933.

On returning home, in 1935 P.A. Bogdanov became RSFSR deputy people's commissar for local industry.

A delegate to the 12th through 15th party congresses and a member of the All-Russian Communist Party (Bolsheviks) Central Auditing Commission, from 1920 through 1932 Bogdanov was elected a member of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee and the USSR Central Executive Committee.

A note from V.I. Lenin written in late June 1918, preserved in the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism Central Party Archives, contains the following lines: "Petr Alekseyevich Bogdanov (chairman of the Gomel soviet) (engineer) (practical worker and manager). Absolutely honest man..." Behind these terse words lies the entire life of a professional revolutionary and active participant in the October Revolution, an outstanding organizer of the socialist national economy -- a life full of revolutionary pathos and constructive building.

RASHIDOV RECEIVES GROUP OF SOVIET WRITERS

GF091845 Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 0030 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Excerpts] A group of Soviet writers participating in celebrations marking the day of the Uzbek newspaper NOVIY MIR (?visited) the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee yesterday. Comrade Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politiburo and first secretary of the UZBEK SSR Communist Party Central Committee told the writers about the struggle of the republic's workers to successfully put into action the decisions of the May 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum, the tasks emerging from the report presented by Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the plenum and his instructions during his stay in Tashkent.

Sharaf Rashidovich Rashidov awarded Vladimir V. Karpov, secretary of the USSR Union of Writers, chief editor of NOVIY MIR newspaper and Hero of the Soviet Union, a diploma of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium which the writer earned for his services to the development of Uzbek and Soviet literature and in connection with his 60th birthday anniversary. On behalf of his colleagues, Vladimir V. Karpov expressed his regards for the warm welcome, for allowing the writers to meet with the republic's workers and [words indistinct].

Comrade Salimov, secretary of the Uzbek SSR Communist Party Central Committee, participated in the conversation.

SOVIET GEORGIA IMPOSES BUTTER, SUGAR RATIONING

PM091129 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 9 Jun 82 p 5

[Nigel Wade dispatch: "Butter is Rationed in Georgia"]

[Excerpts] Tbilisi -- The Soviet Republic of Georgia has imposed rationing for butter and sugar, its first food-rationing measures since the late 1940s.

Mr Otar Cherkeziya, a deputy prime minister of the republic, yesterday linked the butter rationing directly to the Soviet Union's run of poor grain harvests.

He said 800,000 urban households in Georgia now had ration cards. Various kinds of rationing of scarce food items have been enforced from time to time in other parts of the Soviet Union.

The introduction of rationing is part of a series of troubles for Georgia, where five million people live among vineyards and tea plantations stretching from the Black Sea to the Caucasus Mountains.

Tbilisi residents say that Georgia's new food-rationing system is not causing them much difficulty. Butter is rationed to 600 grammes (about 21 oz) a person a month and sugar to 2 kilogrammes (nearly 4-1/2 lb) a person a month.

Mr Cherkeziya, noting that Georgia produces no butter of its own, said supplies had been hit by shortages of dairy produce elsewhere in the Soviet Union.

"Bad harvests in previous years inevitably affect the situation," he said.

The Soviet Union has had three bad grain harvests in a row, cutting livestock feed and resulting in falling dairy output.

The communist authorities in Georgia blame the shortage of sugar on incompetence by the Georgia Trade Ministry in regulating supplies to the shops.

Mr Cherkeziya referred to "some difficulties with fresh meat," but said meat was not rationed. Improving food supplies was one of Georgia's top political priorities.

OIL MINISTER GIVEN MEDAL ON BIRTHDAY

PM091039 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 May 82 p 2

["USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Decree"]

[Text] For services to the Soviet state and on his 70th birthday," Comrade Viktor Stepanovich Fedorov, USSR minister of the petroleum refining and petrochemical industry, is awarded the Order of the October Revolution.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and M. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

The Kremlin, Moscow, 28 May 1982

SALYUT-SOYUZ ORBITAL PERFORMS GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Volga Oil Field Discovered

LD091654 Moscow TASS in English 1616 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow, 9 Jun, TASS -- TASS special correspondent Aleksandr Romanov reports from ground control centre:

Cosmonauts Anatoliy Berezovoy and Valentin Lebedev have summed up the first results of the geological study of the territory of the Soviet Union they performed from board the "Salyut-7"-"Soyuz T-5" orbiting complex. I asked Vladimir Kozlov, chief geologist of the association Aerogeology who is one of the leading officials in charge of the space-based geological research program, to comment on these results.

"Cosmonauts Berezovoy and Lebedev are now conducting studies along 25 fundamental and applied directions of the geological science," he said. "They will continue studies aimed at ascertaining the regularities of the structure of the earth's bowels, confirming the existence of earlier discovered structures of the earth's crust and looking out for new such structures."

Anatoliy Berezovoy and Vladimir Lebedev were able to discover a promising oil and gas field on the left bank of the River Volga near Astrakhan. They found a new lead deposit in eastern Yakutiya. A more profound geological cognition of the USSR's territory helps in drawing up long-term state plans for the country's economic development. Besides, studies done from space, in combination with geological prospecting and surveying on earth, cut the time needed to start tapping a mineral deposit by many times. This assures an economic gain of a matter of thousands of millions of roubles.

Further Details

LD100858 Moscow TASS in English 0625 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow, 10 Jun, TASS -- Cosmonauts Anatoliy Berezovoy and Valentin Lebedev are prospecting for minerals jointly with geologists who have started their field season. The crew of the soviet orbital station Salyut-7 prepared quite a few surprises for specialists already at the first stage of geological obsrvations, the newspaper PRAVDA writes today.

The cosmonauts are to determine, in particular, the boundaries of the so-called Astrakhan Arch -- a gently sloping uplift -- on the Volga left bank. Work is under way there on a gas condensate deposit. The work is complicated by the fact that the boundaries of the arch are clearly seen on one bank of the river, whereas on the other they are covered by sand.

Anatoliy Berezovoy and Valentin Lebedev radio to earth that they had succeeded in discerning the left bank continuation of the arch and its boundaries. Consequently, it became possible to improve the planning of ground geophysical work and location of boreholes. This promises reduction of time for mineral prospecting.

The cosmonauts' reports that they observed between the Caspian and Aral Seas not specific small structures, but their continuous chain were new for geologists. This prompts the search for oil and gas in these regions.

All in all, about 20 visual observation tasks were placed before the Salyut-7 crew. The cosmonauts are successful in implementing them, and even fulfill other assignments. They discovered on their own initiative lineament (a zone of fracture) extending in the latitudinal direction from the Caspian Sea to Balkhash Lake. previously, it had not been on geological maps, since it is difficult to discover it on the rugged terrain not only by ground expeditions, but also using aerial photography.

KGB BORDER GUARDS COMMANDER INTERVIEWED

PM080829 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 May 82 p 2

[PRAVDA correspondent's interview with Army General V.A. Matrosov, chief of the USSR KGB Border Guard Troops, under the rubric "Today Is Border Guards' Day": "On the Fatherland's Borders"]

[Excerpts] On the eve of the holiday, Hero of the Soviet Union Army General V.A. Matrosov, chief of the USSR KGB Border Guard Troops, answered a PRAVDA correspondent's questions.

[Question] This year Soviet people will mark a noteworthy date -- the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation. Throughout these six decades the inhabitants of border areas have protected the country's borders shoulder to shoulder with the border guards. How is the collaboration developing and strengthening?

[Answer] Today the ties between the collectives of plants, kolkhozes and border posts are extending and strengthening. Working people in the national economy and servicemen take part in joint mass political measures, work hand in hand at harvest time and work together to improve engineering and technical equipment for the border.

Our close unity is manifested particularly clearly in times of trial and natural disasters. This was the case in the spring of this year in the Transcaucasus, when servicemen helped the population to eliminate the consequences of a heavy snowfall, and this was the case in the Far East recently, when border guards from one of the border posts spent several hours subduing a fire at a kolkhoz storehouse.

I would like to add that on entering the reserves our servicement usually become production front runners. They have done much toward the socialist transformation of the far east, Kazakhstan, Kirgizia, Tadzhikistan and other parts of the country. Incidentally, some republics have kolkhozes named pogranichnik [the border guard], where former servicemen make up the backbone.

[Question] What is the most important element in the service of border guards today?

[Answer] The border is still the channel through which the intelligence services of imperialist states and their anti-Soviet centers try to send their agents into our country and organize ideological sabotage.

Our servicemen have all they need to resolutely suppress hostile operations: modern ships, planes and helicopters and optical and radioelectronic apparatus.

But I would like to stress that even the best equipment works reliably only in skilled hands. The modern border guard is inconceivable without diverse knowledge and skills, and he must have a profound knowledge of the weapons and machinery entrusted to him and skillfully prepare them for combat use. And it is quite natural that the vast majority of officers, ensigns, warrant officers, sergearts, petty officers, soldiers and seamen in the border forces have passed through VUZes, technical colleges and schools, and secondary schools. This high level of education plus, of course, skillful training actually in the subunits and units enable the young servicemen to master hardware in a short space of time.

But training a specialist is only one side of the matter. The other, equally important side is educating a border serviceman in the spirit of communist convictions and Soviet patriotism. A tremendous role here is played by ideological and political education work. Continuing significance is attached to the border guard troops' combat traditions -- our ageless weapon. The combat experience acquired by the border guards in battles against the class enemy and in the struggle against imperialist intelligence agents and the heroism of older generations live forever in the deeds, military labor and feats of their heirs.

Speaking of the service of today's border guards, it must be noted that, in the sectors where the USSR borders on fraternal socialist states, our border guards carry out their tasks in close collaboration with the servicemen of those countries' border forces.

In increasing the troops' vigilance and combat readiness and improving the party tempering and style of activity of officer cadres we sense the day-to-day wise leadership and concrete assistance of the CPSU Central Committee. A new manifestation of this was the all-union conference of leadership personnel of KGB organs and forces, in which Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, took part.

An important concern for our forces' commanders and political workers has been and remains the satisfaction of personnel's material and spiritual needs. Even at the remotest border posts the border guards do not feel cut off from the country's common life. Enterprises, kolkhozes and sovkhozes near the border exercise patronage over border posts and ships and help to provide amenities at subunits' camps and improve the servicemen's life. Border posts greet with gratitude lecturers, representatives of creative organizations, scientists and labor frontrunners.

Border service is not easy. But the people's love and the party's fatherly concern help to overcome all difficulties.

[Question] With what successes are the border guards greeting their holiday?

[Answer] Fulfilling their tasks as part of the KGB, border guards skillfully suppress hostile operations on the border. I could cite many examples. Here is one recent one: The servicemen of the excellent-rated Grigoriy Mezentsev border post detained a carefully prepared violator of the state border, and Sgt Igor Pyatykh -- incidentally, a delegate to the 19th Komsomol Congress -- distinguished himself. Border guards in many other subunits also fulfill their duties in an exemplary fashion. I will cite, for instance, the border post named for Hero of the Soviet Union Lt Viktor Usov. For more than 20 years now that border post has been graded excellent.

MILITARY LEADERS ADDRESS PARTY AKTIV MEETING

PM081301 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 May 92 p 1

[Col P. Mochalov and Col B. Pokholenchuk report: "In the Interests of Combat Readiness. Party Aktiv Meeting"]

[Text] A meeting of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff party aktiv has been held. Its participants discussed the results of the sixth all-army conference of secretaries of primary party organizations and practical measures to further improve the work of the General Staff's party organizations in the light of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions. Col Gen A.I. Bukov, chief of the General Staff's Political Section, delivered a report.

The report and the speeches by Comrades M.A. Gareyevk, K.F. Kuzminov, G.A. Barakov, N.A. Makarenkov, L.N. Oshurkov, V.I. Sokolov, and N.V. Storch noted that the communists of the General Staff wholly and fully approve and adopt for unswerving guidance and execution the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum and the proposals and conclusions set forth in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report "On the USSR Food Program for the Period Through 1990 and Measures To Implement It." It was stressed that these decisions and goals are of great political and practical significance for military cadres and the life and activity of the Soviet Armed Forces.

Those who spoke at the party aktiv meeting said that the communists have perceived the CPSU Central Committee greeting to the participants in the all-army conference of secretaries of primary party organizations as a militant program of activity for the further implementation of the 26th party congress decisions in the sphere of strengthening the country's defense and the Armed Forces' combat might.

The meeting discussed with great interest and in a businesslike manner concrete measures to accomplish the tasks resulting from the conference reports of the USSR Defense Minister, Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, and Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, and from the resolution adopted by the conference. Special attention was paid to the fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee demands and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions on defense questions.

A considerable place in the report and the speeches was devoted to the urgent tasks of ideological education work and intraparty life, to the development of the party organizations' militancy and activeness, initiative and principledness, and to increasing their influence on the main sectors of combat readiness. It was stressed that the standard of party work in the General Staff must meet most fully the demands of the 26th Party Congress and the increased tasks of military building at the present stage, taking account of the complexity of the military and political situation and the exacerbation of the ideological struggle in the international arena. Party organizations must continue to pay special attention to cultivating in communists a state and party approach to the solution of the major problems of army and navy training.

Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, addressed the party aktiv meeting. He conveyed a greeting and best wishes to the meeting participants from Marshal of the Soviet Union L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the USSR Defense Council.

The defense minister stressed the importance of communists' active participation in the work to explain profoundly both the report of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the CPSU Central Committee May plenum and the Food Program, and to ensure the latter's implementation in the Armed Forces. Next he dwelt on the role of the General Staff and the entire central apparatus of the USSR Defense Ministry in heightening the combat readiness of the army and navy and developing armaments and military equipment, drew attention to improving the training of leadership cadres, improving organization and execution and developing creativity and initiative in all links of control, and noted the important role of the party organizations in resolving these tasks.

The following took part in the work of the meeting: Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister; Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces; Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, USSR first deputy defense minister; USSR Deputy Defense Ministers Army General V.F. Tolubko, Marshal of Aviation A.I. Koldunov, Army General S.K. Korkotkin, Army General A.T. Altunin and Army General I.N. Shkadov; Adm A.I. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, and V.I. Drugov, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Administrative Organs Section.

NORTHERN BORDER VIOLATORS' CAPTURE REPORTED

PM081119 [Editorial Report] Moscow TRUD in Russian on 28 May carries on page 2 a 1,600-word report under the rubric "Today is Border Guard Day" entitled "A Duel" describing the large-scale hunt, lasting more than a week and involving helicopters and a tracker dog and enlisting members of the local population, leading to the successful capture of two "spies" [lazutchik] said to have been gathering intelligence in an unspecified remote northern border area. The "intruders" are described as having been "carefully prepared for their criminal jaunt," equipped with binoculars, maps, sleeping bags and silent weapons.